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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Very considerable activity is reported this morning from the mid-east. Petrograd announces that in the course of the fighting on Jan. 14, on the Caucasian front, the Russian forces captured some 20 officers and 400 men, whilst in Persia, between Hamadan and Kermanshah, the Russians were also successful. London reports that on the Tigris, some 25 miles below Kut-el-Amara, General Aylmer has attacked and driven back the Turks, who are retiring, closely pressed on the east and on the north by the British forces. Rome reports some artillery actions along the Isonzo, and Berlin announces the bombardment of Lille by the British. There is, however, little of importance reported from any of the European theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—German headquarters issued a statement yesterday regarding war operations.

The text of the statement follows:

Western theater: An enemy monitor fired without result on the region of Westende (Belgium).

The British have fired on the interior town of Lille, but up to the present only slight damage by the fire has been caused.

On this front there has been local lively artillery fighting and mining activity.

Eastern and Balkan theaters: The situation is unchanged.

A Russian attack in the district of Czernowitz, south of the river Styr, against General von Linsingen's army, broke down before the Austro-Hungarian front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday at the Turkish war office says:

On the Caucasus front the Russians, heavily reenforced, commenced a general offensive on Jan. 11. The fighting, which is taking place over a front of nearly 100 miles between Karadach, south of the Aresa river, and Joham, south of Milo, is developing favorably for us.

Two Russian attacks near Karadach, south of Kogij, on the 13th resulted in the complete defeat of the Russians, who were compelled to flee in disorder. Prisoners taken at this point state that during four days' fighting each of their regiments lost at least 800 men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—The British official communication issued last evening says:

On the whole it was a quiet day.

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OPINION DIVIDED ON CONSCRIPTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—A division of opinion regarding compulsory service appears in reports of weekend meetings throughout the country.

Turbulent scenes were witnessed at certain meetings addressed by opponents of the bill, including members of parliament; while on the other hand a meeting such as the largely attended labor conference held in Glasgow expressed strong disapproval of the bill.

SWEDISH POSITION RAISES PROBLEMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—A telegram to the Temps from Stockholm states that M. Palmstierna representing Stockholm in the Riksdag, in an important speech immediately preceding the opening of the Riksdag, stated that owing to the attitude of partisans of Germany it has become necessary for friends of the quadruple alliance to make themselves heard so as to correct the erroneous impression abroad that the whole of Sweden was pro-German.

To prevent any unforeseen event arising from Sweden's friendly neutrality which was, M. Palmstierna said, not neutrality at all, he demanded that Parliament should sit permanently.

OBJECT OF TURKS' GALLIPOLI EFFORTS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung reports Enver Pasha as stating in the Turkish Chamber on Tuesday that the Turks in Gallipoli after first of all endeavoring to drive the British into the sea decided to draw them on so as to relieve their allies while great battles were being fought in the Carpathians and the Anglo-French offensive was proceeding in the west.

ALLIES DISPERSE ARABS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CAIRO, Egypt—An official statement issued Sunday announced that a column from Mersa Matru dispersed on Jan. 13 400 Arabs, 40 miles from Matru, taking over 100 camels and all the sheep, goats and tents, without any British casualties.

TEXT OF GERMAN REPLY TO BRITISH ON BARALONG CASE

Berlin Rejects the British Offer to Submit Case With Others to Neutral Tribunal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Monday—The Kölnische Zeitung publishes the text of the German reply to the British proposal regarding the Baralong. After protesting strongly against such an unheard-of and unproved accusation against the German army and navy, the reply states that the three cases mentioned by Sir Edward Grey were duly investigated and mentions the conclusion arrived at in each case.

The German government considers it must reject the British proposal to submit these cases together with the Baralong case to a court of American naval officers. The accusations must be investigated by Germany's own competent authorities, which offer every guarantee for impartial judgment and just punishment. As to the Baralong case, Germany only wishes similar procedure, not doubting that a war tribunal composed of British naval officers would suitably punish cowardly and treacherous murder.

Continuing, the reply says the British reply to the German memorandum corresponds neither in form nor contents with the seriousness of the situation, making it impossible for the German government to discuss the affair further with England. Evidently the British government so far as German submarines are concerned will no longer observe one of the first rules of war and will not spare enemies put out of action. Britain hopes thus to hinder German submarines from pursuing a cruiser in war. Therefore, the reply adds, Germany feels obliged to punish an unexpiated crime and to devise reprisals to meet the British challenge.

TURKS RETIRING BEFORE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA

Ottoman Troops Closely Pressed on Two Sides—General Aylmer Continues His Attacks

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday—An announcement made yesterday by the official press bureau regarding the war operations in Mesopotamia says:

After their defeat on Jan. 8-9, the Turkish force opposing General Aylmer retired to a position astride the Tigris at Orah, 25 miles down stream from Kut-el-Amara.

General Aylmer attacked the position Jan. 13, hard fighting continuing till nightfall.

During the evenings of Jan. 13 and 14 the Turks began to retire, and are being closely pressed on the east and on the north by the British force.

CORONATION OF YUAN SHIH-KAI ON FEBRUARY 9

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday — A French official communique received by wireless says the coronation of Yuan Shih-kai has been fixed for Feb. 9.

PEKIN, China, Monday—It is stated the Japanese minister has informed the foreign office that it is inconvenient for the Japanese Emperor to receive a Chinese special envoy in the present circumstances. The envoy was Chou Tsu Chi, minister of communications, who was nominally intrusted with conveying congratulations to the Emperor on his coronation.

AUSTRIA DENIES WARSHIP DESTROYED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria—Referring to the report of Jan. 13 that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austrian reconnoitering ship in the lower Adriatic, a communique says since the Austro-Hungarian navy has fortunately not missed any vessel it must be assumed that the Foucault sank one of the Allied ships in error.

FIRST BALKAN TRAIN FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—The first Balkan train left Berlin at 7:20 on Saturday morning for Constantinople, via Dresden, Vienna, Belgrade and Sofia. The King of Saxony traveled in the train from Dresden to Tetschen.

TURKS ENTER KERMANSHAH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—A Constantinople message says the Turkish troops entered Kermanshah in Persia and were received by the population with acclamations and welcomed by neighboring tribes.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Dr. Alfredo B. Moreno, newly elected President of Ecuador

PRESIDENT LOW WARNS AGAINST IDEA OF EMPIRE

Head of National Civic Federation Favors Modified Form of Swiss Military System for the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparedness was the keynote of President Seth Low's opening address at the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, which began here this morning. Mr. Low said America must prepare to defend itself against the idea of empire. He favored a modified form of the Swiss military system for this country.

Tomorrow morning's session is to be devoted entirely to a discussion of the question: "What is Adequate Preparedness for National Defense?" The speakers are to include Senator Wadsworth, Senator Phelan, Samuel Gompers, John Hays Hammond, Talcott Williams and others.

Lincoln A. Coolidge of Boston, chairman of the welfare department of the federation, reported at this morning's session that the department had been enabled to put a number of its ideas into effect in the last year. Manufacturers of arms and other war supplies, he said, had called on the federation for advice in the construction of their new plants, and had followed advice given. One large arms company had asked the federation's help in planning homes for its workmen. It was now constructing homes, which could be rented cheaply or bought on easy terms, to accommodate 6000 families.

Mr. Coolidge also told of an investigation into plans embodying the ideas of extra payments to labor.

Members from various sections of the United States are attending the meeting, and the program covers a wide range of constructive subjects. The final session will be tomorrow afternoon.

COMMITTEE HEARS BANK USURY CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings were begun today before the House committee on rules on a resolution submitted by Representative Howard of Georgia, asking that the committee on banking and currency investigate charges made against certain national banks, members of the federal reserve bank system, by the comptroller of the currency. The comptroller's charges were that some of the banks were guilty of violations of the usury statutes.

KAISER RETURNS TO WESTERN FRONT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Monday—An official Berlin message states that after a complete recovery the Kaiser returned to the western war theater yesterday afternoon.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF ECUADOR IS OF LIBERAL PARTY

Chief Executive Chosen by South American Republic Well Versed in State Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Concerning the election of Alfredo Bazuerizo Moreno as President of the republic of Ecuador, G. F. Cordova, minister from Ecuador to the United States, made this statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I am most gratified over this victory. Moreno is one of the most powerful and most capable men in the republic and will make an excellent chief executive. He not only has the great natural abilities but he has been able to strengthen these in the school of experience. He was formerly vice-president of the republic, as well as minister of foreign affairs. His election is doubly gratifying to me, inasmuch as his opponent, Arizago, the Conservative, was a man of much strength and gave him an exciting race."

The newly-elected President is a Liberal and succeeds a Liberal. Arizaga was formerly minister to the United States.

NORWOOD VOTING IN TOWN MEETING

NORWOOD, Mass.—A light vote was expected at the annual town meeting which opened at 6 o'clock this morning in Everett hall. The polls will close at 4:30 this afternoon. There are no contests except for constables. Those to be elected are one selectman, a finance commissioner, a town treasurer, a moderator, two members of the school committee, a member of the board of health, two library trustees and six constables.

This is the second annual town meeting Norwood has held under its new town-manager form of government. Advocates of this plan point to the fact that only one contest developed as a significant result of the new government. In only one case, that of school committee, did any candidates other than those of the citizens' committee take out papers, and these were not filed.

Clifford B. Sanborn, whose term as finance commissioner expires this year, is the candidate for moderator for one year, a position which he held since 1902 up to last year, when he gave it up to go on the finance commission.

GREEK COAL SCARCITY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece—Representations on the coal question have been made to Sir Francis Elliot, the British minister in Athens, who promised to report to the British government regarding uneasiness felt owing to a threatened dearth of coal.

INCREASE IN LIBRARY USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The annual report of Charles A. Read, librarian of the University of Cincinnati, urges an increase in the accommodations. Books used increased 18,303 over the previous year, making a total of 74,142.

TREE EXPERTS TO PUSH U. S. CONSERVATION

Charles Lathrop Pack Elected President by American Forestry Association in Annual Session in Boston Today

Plans for the next year's work of the American Forestry Association, were outlined by Charles Lathrop Pack, the new president elected this afternoon at the opening session of the thirty-fifth annual convention held at the Copley Plaza.

President Pack, who lives in Lakewood, N. J., and all of the other officers were elected by a unanimous vote. The following are the other new officers: Vice-presidents, Theodore N. Vail, New York; Mrs. John G. Sherman, Chicago; William E. Colby, San Francisco; treasurer, John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C.; directors, John S. Ames, Northeaston; E. T. Allen, Portland, Ore.; former Gov. Robert Bass, Peterboro, N. H.; Prof. H. H. Chapman, Yale University; Dr. H. S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.; J. E. Rhodes, New Orleans.

In 1913 Mr. Pack was elected president of the fifth National Conservation Congress. In addition to being actively connected with conservation and forestry matters, Mr. Pack is conspicuously identified with other movements. He is vice-president of the World Court League, and was one of its organizers, and is also a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and other organizations. He is likewise a member of the forest reservation commission of New Jersey. Mr. Pack has residences in Cleveland, O., and Lakewood, N. J.

The most important action is to be the pushing of the association campaign to obtain from the United States government this year an appropriation of $10,000,000 to continue the Weeks law purchases of land for national forests in New England and the southern Appalachian regions. Mr. Pack recounted the growth of forestry work in the states and stated that at present 20 states have established state forest reserves and are keeping up forces of trained foresters. He also alluded to the efforts of the association to extend forestry in the "treeless regions" of the great plains states.

Mr. Pack's connection with the forestry movement dates from his early youth which was spent in the white pine forests of Michigan and Canada. He was one of the first men in the United States to realize the immense value of the long-leafed pine forests in the South. A check of $1000, presented to Mr. Pack by Jay Gould to help carry on a propaganda to save these long-leaf pines, is said to have been the beginning of the conservation work in forestry in this country.

"National Forests Under the Weeks Act" were described by Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The White Mountain national forests now include 425 square miles, or 272,000 acres, he said. In six of the southern states already four times as much land has been conserved, amounting to about 1718 square miles, or 1,100,000 acres.

Plans have also been made for the purchase of areas in Maine, Maryland and Alabama. The purchases have been made under the Weeks act passed by Congress and signed by President Taft in 1911 for the purchase of national forests at the headwaters of navigable streams. Of the $11,000,000 provided for in the bill, only $8,000,000 has been available so far.

The experience gained and the interest

(Continued on page eight, column four)

SWISS OFFICERS UNDER CLOSE ARREST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—An official communique states that Swiss Colonels Wattrwyll and Karlegli, who are accused of having transmitted to the Central Powers information obtained in the course of their duties, have been placed under close arrest.

GOVERNMENT OF SERBIA MOVED TO CORFU ISLAND

Special Report Issued in Paris on Landing of Allied Troops — Only Verbal Protest Made

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece — An official announcement states that the Serbian government has been removed to Corfu, an island in the Ionian sea.

PARIS, France, Monday—A special report of the landing of allied troops at Corfu says the French consul at 1 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 11 informed the Greek authorities of the intended landing, the latter contenting themselves with a verbal and purely formal protest, knowing there was no question of even temporary occupation of the island but merely of its utilization.

At 2 o'clock a squadron arrived and the landing of troops began an hour later. The whole operation was over by 11 and by evening the French soldiers had been installed in barracks and new forts, and the inhabitants, reassured regarding their intentions, giving them a friendly reception. King Peter's heroic regiments, the report adds, will soon be able to reorganize themselves at Corfu. In a few days everything will be ready for their reception there.

PUBLIC MEN OF CANADA INCLINE TO PROHIBITION

Necessary Legislation for Dry Dominion Only Awaits Popular Demand, Declares Sir George Foster to Committee

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OTTAWA, Ont.—In reply to the demand for dominion prohibition Sir George Foster, acting premier, in a letter to the committee, assured them of the sympathy of public men toward such a reform and that Parliament would enact the necessary legislation to accomplish this when the people clearly showed their desire for them to take such action.

Sir George's reply was in part as follows:

"I think no one doubts the great saving that might be effected if the people of Canada during the war were to decide to do away with the expenditure on intoxicating liquors in the Dominion, or that the saving would go far to finance the total expenditure of the war if it could be collected and devoted to that object, even though the amount now spent were saved only to the people themselves. The direct effect in itself would contribute very largely to both the ability and desire to support the war funds.

"I am quite sure whenever it is made absolutely manifest that the people of Canada desire this action public men will be found ready to coincide with and carry out their wishes."

The matter will probably be brought before Parliament by September and an opportunity afforded members and leaders of the parties to express their views, although it is unlikely that it will reach a vote, but if the various organizations seeking provincial prohibition join with the committee in charge of the proposition to secure dominion prohibition, then it will become an important issue this session and will result in a dominion plebiscite.

An appeal to the Dominion Parliament by representative Canadian business men for federal prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of alcoholic liquors was made public previously. The federal Parliament was asked to pass a federal law to remain in force during the war and for a reconstruction period of three years thereafter, after which the question of repeal to be submitted to the people.

In a statement issued by the committee in charge of the campaign it is pointed out that a plebiscite 20 years ago gave a majority in favor of pro-

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MILL WAGE RISE CAUSES DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Prosperity Claim Under Democratic Rule Quickly Answered by New England Senators — Senator Gallinger Gives Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a lively political skirmish in the Senate today, Senator Martine of New Jersey sought to show that New England textile mills were enjoying such prosperity under Democratic rule that they were able to increase wages. The New England senators, accepting the challenge, could not get on their feet quickly enough to hurl back that it was all due to the war.

"No, the country is not war busy," exclaimed Senator Martine. "Sewing machines and jewelry, such products as are being made in New Jersey so fast that the men cannot be found to fill the orders, are not engines of war."

It all came about by Senator Martine's reading a newspaper item telling that cotton mills of Woonsocket, R. I., have increased wages 5 per cent, including the Lippitt Woolen Company. This, he said, should interest the senator from Rhode Island.

"Everybody knows," said Senator Lippitt, as soon as the New Jersey senator gave him an opening, "that the cause of the prosperity is the most absolute protective tariff the world has ever seen, the war shutting out the products of the world.

"Up to Aug. 1, 1914, no Rhode Island plant considered raising wages; instead they were working half time and Rhode Island laborers were getting $2,000,000 less wages than under Republican administrations." He explained that he had no connection with the Lippitt Woolen Company.

"I want to put this on record since this has come up," said Senator Gallinger, rising. "The last year of peace we sold to Europe about $6,000,000 worth of woolens; in the first year of the war $32,000,000, an increase of 574 per cent, which indicates the cause of the prosperity. The boot and shoe industry before the war was on the verge of collapse, and the first order was for 4,000,000 pairs of shoes for Russia. The year before the war we sold $9,000,000 of boots and shoes to Europe; the first year of the war $22,000,000, an increase of 254 per cent."

"Oh, I admit that part of the prosperity is due to the war," said Senator Martine, "but not all of it. Jewelry, for example, is not used in the war."

"Yes, but Germany, who makes lots of jewelry, cannot ship any now," returned Senator Gallinger.

"Well, our people couldn't buy jewelry, if they weren't prosperous," concluded the New Jersey senator, walking from the center aisle back to his seat as if to let it go at that.

"I guess they could buy the kind they make in New Jersey," retorted the Republican leader.

Whereupon Senator Thomas, a Democrat, called for the regular order and the Senate settled down to consideration of the Philippine bill.

Senator Gore introduced a resolution directing the President, in case order is not restored in Mexico to negotiate with Carranza for the establishment of a neutral zone along the border to be policed jointly by American and Mexican troops until order can be restored. The resolution authorizes the use of the army and the navy for this purpose.

Congress today began a new week with uncertainty as to what it will develop. Debates on the foreign situation and on Mexico are likely to break out in the Senate most any time, depending on whatever may arise in these various situations to provoke discussion. Thus far the prediction that this session would witness memorable debates on foreign affairs has been justified, and it is expected that they will become more interesting as the session progresses.

Important legislation is making progress without attracting normal attention, because everybody is watching foreign affairs. In ordinary times the passage of measures as important as the waterpower bill and the general mining leasing bill would be attended by stirring debates before full houses with large votes on the roll calls, but nowadays when people are thinking about the war nothing can arouse enthusiasm in the Senate or House unless it touches the submarine controversy, the British blockade or Mexico. Consequently the conservation bills pass the House without even a record vote and with most people, even in the halls of the Capitol, unaware that they have been changed from bills to acts.

Within a week the House has passed the public lands waterpower bill and the general leasing bill, the latter passed Saturday, and has taken up the 640-acre grazing-homestead bill, which will be passed without delay. Then only one conservation measure will remain to be passed—the navigable rivers waterpower bill, known as the general dam bill—which has not yet come from the interstate commerce committee.

Representative Shackleford Saturday secured consent to making his $25,000,000 good roads bill a privileged order following the homestead bill. The Senate public lands committee has reported out the homestead bill and it appears likely that this will be the first of the conservation measures to become law. The com-

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Our refuge and strength
Franklin's house in Craven street, Londo-

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

SPAIN CHANGES COMPLEXION OF ITS GOVERNMENT

System of Turning Officeholders Into Street to Replace Them With New Government Supporters Seems Still in Vogue

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent)

MADRID, Spain—There is great activity at the political front. It may be that new brooms sweep clean, that the Liberals return to power invigorated after a refreshing rest, and that of necessity, according to the Spanish system, there is a vast amount of administrative constructional work to do on a new government taking office. Nevertheless much of the Romanones fire of energy seems to have spread among the chosen persons of his cabinet staff. The new prime minister himself makes an unsuccessful effort to appear restful and complacent; there is a wide contrast at the moment betwen him and Senor Dato, his retired predecessor, who has been holding a few semi-private meetings of his political associates, considering a future which, for the time being, seems somewhat blank.

Senor Burell, the new minister of public instruction, observes that even if the Liberal government is without that majority in the Cortes that it ought to have, it is not in the position of the government of which the story is told that, for the information of those who were importunate in their demands, a notice was posted up on the front door: "I have no money, I have no credentials; I have no patience." In the same vein we have Senor Sanchez de Toca, president of the Senate, declaring that he agrees with the president of the Spanish Academy that the word "impossible" should be removed from the Spanish language. "Public men have no right to be pessimistic," says he. "The habitual pessimist should retire to his house and stay there!" Brave words! It is a fine thing to listen to governments in their youth.

At the beginning there has been the joy of transforming all Spain from the Conservative to the Liberal complexion. Traditional usage and practice have led to this process being accomplished better and more expeditiously in Spain than in any other country. In Spain, as nowhere else, to the same extent, the supporters of the political party that is in office are the "haves," so far as all government provincial and municipal offices are concerned, while the followers of the party in exile are the "have-nots." There is no disguising it; it is the established and respected system and thus it happens that the first thing a new government does is to turn all officeholders of every variety all over the country, out into the street, and replace them promptly by its own people who are thus rewarded for their faithfulness. When party ceases to be the terrible obsession that it is in Spain, this bad state of things will cease, but naturally, for the present, it is the chief and tremendously strong bulwark of the party system, and it will be intensely difficult to get rid of. The new and enormously long list of Liberal officeholders is now practically complete, and I give the names of a few of the most important from those of the minor government offices in Madrid and the civil governors, to those of the Alcaldes or mayors of the cities and towns:

President of the council of state—Sr. Eduardo Cobian y Roffignac; director-general of elementary education, Sr. Antonio R. Villanova; director-general of local administration, Count de Santa Engracia; under-secretary for the interior, Sr. Martin Rosales; under-secretary for war, Gen. Gonzelo Carvajal; under-secretary of finance, Sr. Barnardo Sagasta; under-secretary for education, Sr. Natalio Rivas; director of fine arts, Sr. Virgilis Anguita; director of the geographical and statistical institute, the Marquis de Teverga; director-general of agriculture, Sr. Estanislas D'Angelo; director of commerce, Sr. Alfonso Sala; director of communications, Sr. Luis Arminan; director of public works, Sr. Jose Zorita; under-secretary of grace and justice, Sr. Joaquin Chapaprieta; director-general of posts and telegraphs, Sr. Jose Francos Rodriguez; governor of Madrid, Count de Sagasta; governor of Barcelona, Sr. Felix Suarez Inclan; governor of Seville, Sr. Jose San Martin; governor of San Sebastian, Sr. Lopez Monis; governor of Salamanca, Sr. Manuel Ruiz Diaz; governor of the Balearic Isles, Sr. Dionisio A. Martinez; governor of Burgos, Sr. Juan J. Serrano Carmona; governor of Cadiz, Sr. Juan Sanches Anido; governor of the Canaries, Sr. Francisco Cabrerizo; governor of Cordova, Sr. Agustin de la Serna; governor of Grenada, Sr. Pedro Vitoria Jiminez; governor of Malaga, Sr. Tomas Torres Guerrero; governor of Murcia, Sr. Manuel Bahamonde; governor of Santander, Sr. Alonso Guyon; governor of Tolero, Sr. Manuel Ruiz Valarino; governor of Valencia, Sr. Leopoldo Cortinas; governor of Valladolid, Sr. Jose Garcia Guerrero; governor of Zaragossa, Sr. Juan Zabra. The new Alcalde of Seville, who has a difficult time in front of him with the threatened strike of the whole of the commercial section of the community against the taxes the Ayuntamiento seeks to impose to pay for the great improvement scheme of the city, is reported to be Sr. Alfredo Amores Domingo.

The new Alcalde of Madrid is Senor Joaquin Ruiz Jimines, who takes the place of Senor Prado y Palacio only recently appointed to the office. The latter, like the lately appointed Conservative governor of Barcelona, has had but the very smallest taste of power. Yet there is no murmuring at these changes. Retiring officeholders give way to their successors with a maximum amount of Spanish courtesy and grace, and themselves play the chief part in the new installation ceremonies. Thus an elaborate function was made of the installation of Senor Jiminez as Alcalde of Madrid, the highest municipal office in Spain. This ceremonial was honored by the attendance of Don Santiago Alba, minister of the interior, who makes these appointments after consultations with his colleagues in the government and the local authorities. Senor Prado y Palacio piled praises on his successor; Senor Jiminez heaped compliments on his predecessor; and Senor Alba said everything nice that he could think of in honor of them both. Whereupon the new Alcalde walked with the departing one to the door and bade him a tender farewell. Such is Spain. These few that have been named, being offices of high importance, are only some of hundreds and hundreds of changes that are made when the government is changed.

Senor Alba seems to feel a touch of conscience in the matter although he only complies with inexorable custom. He makes a statement in which he justifies his selections. He says that thanks to differences and jealousies having disappeared through the new union of the Liberal-Democratic family and their new life of complete harmony, he has been able to make selections on their merits. That had necessarily resulted in a spirit of self-sacrifice being established among those who sought and expected office, yet did not gain it. He had had unfortunately to sacrifice his personal friends, he said. For 22 of the minor offices of state there were 47 seekers and the selector was in a predicament. He hoped his friends would forgive him. But one of the leading Conservative journals laments all this business of transformation, says it is a sad spectacle, and grieves that the old molds are not broken. Merit, it says, is subordinated to favoritism again, as always before, and patronage and influence count more than reputation and worth. Men to whom only a small clerical appointment would be given in an unpretentious business house, are raised to high office in the state for which they have no aptitude or training. "While these customs are maintained," it says, "it is useless to waste time in Utopian programs of regeneration." But the hundreds and hundreds do not think so and Senor Alba is immensely hopeful.

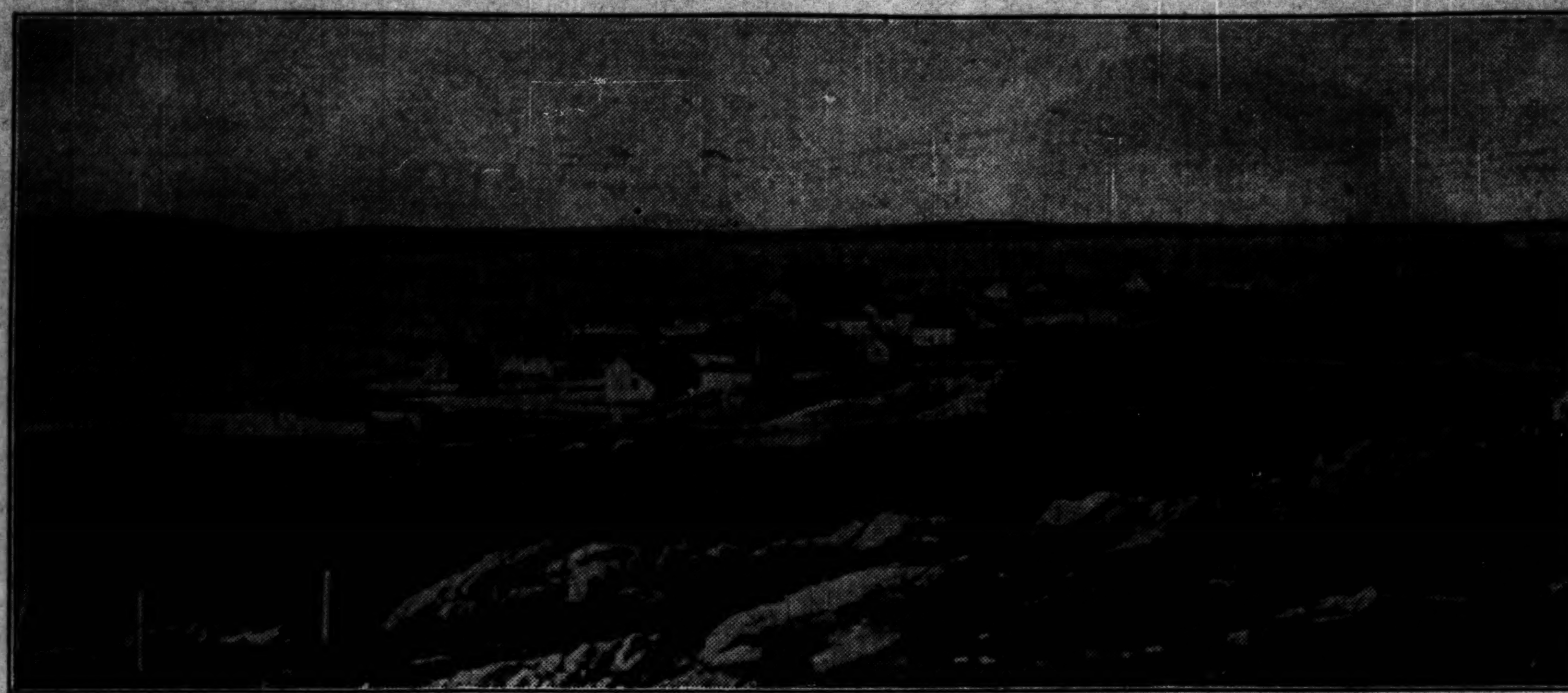
LORD DERBY SEES BRIGHT OUTLOOK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Ben Tillett, the well known Socialist, recently delivered at the Alhambra, London, a lecture entitled "A Message From the Trenches." Lord Derby, who presided, and who had a very enthusiastic reception, said: If anybody had told me, or had told Mr. Tillett 18 months ago that I should have been presiding at a lecture by him, I think both of us would have been rather astonished. We had not then, perhaps, much in common. We have now one thing in common which has wiped out all differences. We have in front of us our country and our country's future, and each of us in his different way, wants to do what he can to make that future bright and happy for those who come after.

There is only one way in which the future can be made bright, and that is by securing a victorious termination to the war, which will bring a lasting peace, not only to us, but to many generations to come. Mr. Tillett is here to show you the life of our men in the trenches, the men we must keep fit by constantly supplying them with all they want, in men, in food, and in munitions.

And now, I hope the new year will show a brighter outlook than the present moment; but for my own part I am not in the least pessimistic about the future. I am as certain as I can be that if we will only all realize what there is in front of us, and not minimize our difficulties, those difficulties will be overcome. If we in our way at home will do our duty, then I have no doubt whatever what the result will be, perhaps earlier than some think, though certainly not so early as all hope, a victorious peace to the allied forces!



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A view of the harbor of Port Stanley, Falkland islands

TANKS FOR TESTING MODELS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—Especially interesting was the recent lecture given in Newcastle by G. S. Baker, superintendent of the William Froude National Tank, under the auspices of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. The lecturer described the method of making and testing ships' models in order to determine the best shape for the power required to propel the ships. It was not very creditable, he said, to know that in a country turning out millions of tons of shipbuilding, there were, in addition to the few who possessed tanks of their own, only nine firms not possessing tanks that were progressive enough to have their boats tested.

Some shipbuilders and shipowners did not seem particularly concerned as to whether their boats were good, bad or merely indifferent, and that was not the attitude of a progressive man. When a thing was there for them to use, he continued, and they did not take advantage of it, he thought they were pursuing a short-sighted policy. The lecturer made it clear that it cost rather under £200 thoroughly to test a ship's model in an experimental tank, and he cited cases showing that where these trials had been made it had effected a saving in the ship's coal bill of as much as £2700 per year, or a reduction of from £3000 to £300.

More shipbuilding tonnage is constructed on the northeast coast of England than in any other district in the world, and it has long been felt that an experimental tank is a necessity. It took the Institution of Naval Architects 14 years to build the national tank of which he was superintendent, Mr. Baker said, and then it had had to be done by the generosity of one man. He wondered, therefore, how long it would take the northeast coast to think over and ultimately to build a tank, in order that that great district might keep its place, not only amongst its neighbors, but also amongst its foreign competitors.

The president, Herbert Rowell, described the paper given by the lecturer, which dealt with skin friction resistance, the effect of different coatings on ship resistance, appendages resistance, and the correct shape of comparatively full-lined boats—that is, intermediate and cargo steamers, as a real treasury for technical people and ship designers, from which they could draw as occasion required. Professor Welch, referring to the question of providing a tank in the north, said that at the inaugural meeting in connection with the professorship of naval architecture in that district, he had the temerity to propose that it might be possible to get a tank on that coast. That was before the establishment of the William Froude tank. He still lived in hopes that he might see a tank on that coast in the near future. There was ample room for such a tank if adequately taken advantage of.

JOINT MATRICULATION BOARD

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—The joint matriculation board of the northern universities, constituted under the charters of the universities of Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Sheffield, for the purpose of regulating the conditions of entrance, has recently made its report for the year 1915. The board has examined a total of 2430 candidates during the year, and of these, 563 passed in matriculation, out of a total of 881 candidates for admission. The percentage of failures in this examination was between 50 and 60 per cent. There were 415 candidates for scholarships, of whom 70 took papers qualifying for matriculation, 36 with success. During the year the board has made recommendations to local education authorities, including those of Lancashire, Cheshire, the West and North Ridings, and 16 others, for the awards of 104 scholarships tenable at the universities represented by the board. It has also conducted scholarship examinations for each of these universities, and has held examinations for the award of bursarships and exhibitions by county and borough authorities. Inspection of examinations was carried out on behalf of 43 schools.

VALUE OF FALKLAND ISLANDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—At the Royal Colonial Institute, J. Quayle Dickson, formerly colonial secretary of the Falkland islands, read a paper recently on the empire's outpost in the South Atlantic, in which he described the features of the Falkland islands. This group of about 200 islands, lying near Cape Horn, said Mr. Dickson, had been a British possession since the year 1833, although the Argentine Republic and the United States had both, at different times, laid claim to it. Stanley, the capital of the islands, situated in East Falkland, had come into world-wide fame last year as the starting place of the British squadron which went out on Dec. 8, 1914, to give battle to the German fleet under Admiral Von Spee. How differently might that battle have turned out, Mr. Dickson remarked, if the Falklands had not been one of the British outposts.

COMMERCIAL MEN AND WAR PROBLEMS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

KEIGHLEY, England—The annual meeting of the Keighley branch of the United Kingdom Commercial Travelers Association was held lately. The mayor of Keighley, in opening a preliminary propaganda meeting, remarked, with regard to saving and investing in government loans, that if the £160,000,000 to £170,000,000 spent in drink were saved it would alone provide the money that was required.

Robert Clough said the time must be near when the Allies would publish to the world their irreducible minimum of terms of peace. That end had been indicated in Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech after 100 days of war. There might be added to this declaration the statement that Kruppism, whether in Germany or England, or anywhere else, must go. He had never yet been able to see why a producer of food should have to be satisfied with 16s. per week, while the man who made agricultural implements received 32s. and the worker engaged on warlike implements 64s. a week. The taxpayers of the world had been robbed long enough. It was a put-up job, and it would be interesting to know who were the shareholders not only in Krupp's but of similar concerns in other countries. So long as guns were made, sooner or later they would be used; and unless the people got this trade into their own hands, all the glorious perorations about "a lasting and honorable peace" would have the value of the "scraps of paper" on which they were written. The time was coming when the people would want all the money that might be left at the end of this stupendous struggle to be spent in building up. Would it not be a fitting topic for all their commercial men to propagate the idea that after the war good patriotism would call on all to buy what they could of that which was produced in their own country or by their allies? He really could not see why men should stand together, fight together, and not work together in trade when this struggle was over. If this were done among the nations that were fighting to make Europe worth living in, then the day might come fairly soon when the huge burdens incurred by this war, their own national debt possibly rising to £3,000,000,000, could be more easily carried and with less injustice to posterity.

BRITISH DOCK WORKERS' EARNINGS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The Dockers' Record for December, issued monthly by The Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, indicates that its members employed at the docks are today in receipt of war bonus or advance of wages varying from 10 per cent to as much as 30 per cent. The bonus is as much as 25 per cent, in certain classes, in London, and the estimated additional sum distributed in wages compared with the pre-war period is £150,000. For all the ports of the United Kingdom the additional cost is £635,878. The general secretary of the Union, Ben Tillett, has done enormous work since the outbreak of war in connection with recruiting. The number of members of the Union serving with the King's forces is 19,217, some 4000 being from London, while Bristol and Cardiff have sent 2000 each. Swansea (including tin-plate workers) 2550 and Salford 1300.

APPEAL FOR ECONOMY IN UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—The following appeal has been sent out, signed by G. Turner, the mayor; Dr. J. H. Clapham, tutor of King's College; Dr. J. Holland Rose, fellow of Christ's College; F. A. Keynes and Miss A. Ramsey: "The war in its later stages will be largely a financial struggle and Germany's statesmen count upon the supposed inability of this country to exercise the virtues of thrift and economy which have long been practiced in Germany.

"The following facts are of importance: The expenditure of the government is approaching £5,000,000 a day, and next year the total expenditure will probably exceed £1,800,000,000, which, with taxation at its present level, would involve a deficit of £1,400,000,000. The financial secretary of the treasury has stated that this sum must be drawn almost entirely from the pockets of the taxpayers in the form of loans or taxes. The annual national income is normally about £2,400,000,000, of which £400,000,000 is annually saved. Now instead of this sum, we are asked to save and lend to the government, or pay in additional taxes, £1,400,000,000 a year, leaving £1,000,000,000, instead of twice that amount, to be expended by private individuals and public bodies; that is, the nation as a whole is asked to spend about half of what it usually spends and to save the rest.

"The only true saving at the present time consists in reducing our demands for goods and services; borrowing or financial manipulations merely tend to raise prices. We must, therefore, consume less and produce more. Our gardens, like our fields and our factories, must be made more productive. We must burn less fuel, buy less clothing and household stuff, travel less, keep fewer servants, and spend less on amusements. We must give up all unnecessary forms of sport, and be content with the bare necessaries of life. There will be little need of unemployment as a result of this, for increasing demands will be made upon labor for national services."

The letter ends with the following appeal to the higher motives of the people: "Shall we not from higher motives so order our lives as to show that a free people can freely lend and willingly give? Can any passing discomfort, or even privation, compare with the prospect of defeat, or the dangers of a patched-up peace? Can we risk the loss of the liberty and the institutions of which Great Britain is the guardian, and for which our fathers and sons have made such sacrifices?"

SCOTTISH COAST MISSION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The annual meeting of the Scottish coast mission was recently held, and the report showed that much good work has been done among the mercantile marine and the fishing population. Special work has also been undertaken by this mission in connection with the mine-sweeping and patrol trawlers and the Territorials operating on the coast. Services have been held on board many auxiliary ships of the fleet, whilst visits have been made to the homes of fishermen and seamen. The distribution of the Scriptures has risen from 886 to 9832, and it has also been possible to supply a far greater amount of good literature for the men. The majority of fishermen are serving on the admiralty trawlers and have shown a simple and constant heroism in their noble service to the country. Short services have been held on board some of the boats, as the men rarely get ashore. Admiral Startin, C. B., expressed appreciation of the great value of the work and said one needed to remember an order of Lord Codrington at the close of the battle of Trafalgar, appointing a day for the whole fleet to thank God, "for without His aid the utmost efforts of man are nought."

TRAFFIC IN SWEDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—In order to exercise complete control over the traffic carried on by England and Russia via Sweden, the Swedish government recently ordered all Swedish railway companies to furnish weekly reports, stating specifically the amount of goods handled by them, with their description and the routes used for this trade.

JOHN BUCHAN ON RECENT ADVANCE MADE IN THE WEST

Selkirk Gathering Told Final German Defeat Will Be on Fields of France or Flanders

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

SELKIRK, Scotland—John Buchan lectured lately at Selkirk on "The Recent Advance in the West" on behalf of the funds of the Scottish branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Mr. Buchan said he was inclined to think that in the long run the western front would prove to be the most important section of the battlefield. He had a sort of instinct that the decisive battle of the war would be fought in the west. He seemed to see history repeating itself. Napoleon was checked in the peninsula, and thought little of it. He swept eastward. In the east he made great conquests, but they availed him nothing, and by and by his fortune ebbed, and he returned to meet his doom west of the Rhine. This war would be won by the destruction of the German forces in the field, and by nothing else; and it mattered very little whether that destruction took place on the Vistula or the Dnieper or the Danube or the Aisne. But he could not help thinking that the fateful point was in the west, and that after her bold adventures in faraway countries, it was on the fields of France or Flanders that the armed might of Germany would crumble.

He had examined several captured German forts, and there was no doubt about the skill and industry which created them. The Boche was always a laborious fellow, and this kind of job exactly suited him. Why had the Germans taken such pains with their defenses? Some time last winter when the new chief of staff, Von Falkenhayn, had got firmly into the saddle, Germany resolved to stand on the defensive in the west. She knew that she had a better artillery machine than France or Britain could produce for many a day, and she believed that by its help she could hold the Allies in the west with fewer men, while she used her surplus forces to secure a decision in the east. It was a perfectly sound plan, and it did Germany great credit, for it was the opposite of her first policy. He did not believe it would have been possible for any country which had not organized everything from the staff point of view. Germany had always won by her staff work. It was Moltke who won the war of 1870, not the field commanders, who made many mistakes, or the battalions who fought no more bravely than the French. Hence, if they were to give credit for the German performance today he fancied that credit was due not to von Hindenburg or von Mackensen, but to von Falkenhayn and the general staff. They were the men who controlled and adapted the great machine.

So much for the German plan. The first business of the Allies was to refuse to play Germany's game. She wanted a decision in the east. It was Russia's business not to oblige her, but to fall back rather than allow any of her armies to be forced into a field battle before she had got an equipment capable of facing the German machine. During the great Russian retreat one often heard people complain that France and Britain were doing nothing to divert Germany's attention. At Neuve Chapelle, at Festubert, and in the Artois they learned that it was no use to break the German line on a narrow front. They only created an ugly little salient, and lost men in the process. True success could only be won by tearing a great rent, 15 or 20, or 30 miles wide, a hole which the enemy could not fill up in time. For that in July they had neither the men nor the shells. Therefore, very properly, they sat still and waited, and he was certain that the great men who led the armies of Russia approved the decision.

After a reference to the Allies' growing supply of men and munitions, and the Germans' failing numbers, Mr. Buchan spoke of the great attacks by the Allies from the 25th to the 29th of September. The British attack, he said, was not the main movement. That was responsible for a certain confusion in their purpose. What happened at Loos, where their men had passed beyond all the German trench lines, was that almost by accident the British force did find a real weakness in one section of the German front, and had they been prepared to push through at all costs they might have reached not a success, but a decision. But for that they were not prepared. Reserves were not ready in time or in sufficient strength. The lesser gain which they had anticipated was secured; the greater slipped from hands unprepared to receive it. It was the kind of accident which often happened in an assault upon a long front, and especially in a front held by two semi-independent commands. In spite of the closest and most cordial relations, operations controlled by two separate staffs of different quality and different methods were not likely to be completely coordinated. They were now back at the old trench fighting, but they were drawing out the Germans to their full stretch, and preventing them adding to their fortifications. They knew that a certain kind of action could break down the German defenses, and they knew also that that kind of action was within their power. They believed that the next time, or the time after that, they should win not a success, but a decision. A victory by the process of attrition was not what the Allies desired. Germany had pinned her faith to a mighty military machine, and worshipped it as a savage worshipped his god. If that machine was never broken, if it merely came to a standstill from lack of motive power, then indeed they would have a temporary peace, but the machine would not be discredited. Its worship would still continue. But if that machine was smashed to pieces on the field, if it was fairly beaten on its own ground, then there was good hope that Germany might recover her reason and turn to more wholesome deities.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND THE GREAT WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—D. R. Mullineux Walmsley, principal of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, London, recently read, at a meeting of the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, a paper on "Engineering Colleges and the War," the joint work of himself and C. E. Larard, head of the civil and mechanical department of the same institution. As this was essentially an engineer's war, it was therefore a national duty from the military and naval, as well as from the educational point of view, the paper declared, that the equipment and staffing of engineering technical colleges and their organization should be brought to a high state of efficiency. Most of the London polytechnics and technical institutions under the direction of the educational committee of the London county council were either directly engaged in the manufacture of munitions, or were giving some form of training to munitions workers. In the London educational institutions by far the most important work in connection with munitions was the manufacture of numerous types of gauges which required to be finished with a very high degree of accuracy, and the output in this respect was considerable, and would astonish some of those engineering critics who looked with disfavor on the college workshop. Both in London and the provinces, very numerous details were being manufactured at these college workshops for naval and military work of various kinds. With regard to the important question of cost, there was no doubt that some of these institutions would be able to show that they could manufacture at a price which compared favorably with that of the outside manufacturer. In others the cost price might well be greater than the proper market value, but extra cost might be faced without misgiving, provided it was not unreasonable. If a college workshop could turn out work up to a specification in sufficient quantities at a reasonable price, that workshop was doing good work under difficult conditions, and, under proper organization, other workshops could do the same.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN CANAL PLAN ADVOCATED

Dr. Dernburg Claims This Would Give Central Powers Many Advantages

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German secretary of state, who was recalled some time ago from the special mission on which he was sent to the United States at the outbreak of war, recently delivered a lecture in Vienna entitled "From Out of My Political Economic Experiences." The lecture was given on behalf of the German war relief fund, and was attended by a large audience which included the Austrian premier and the German ambassador and his staff.

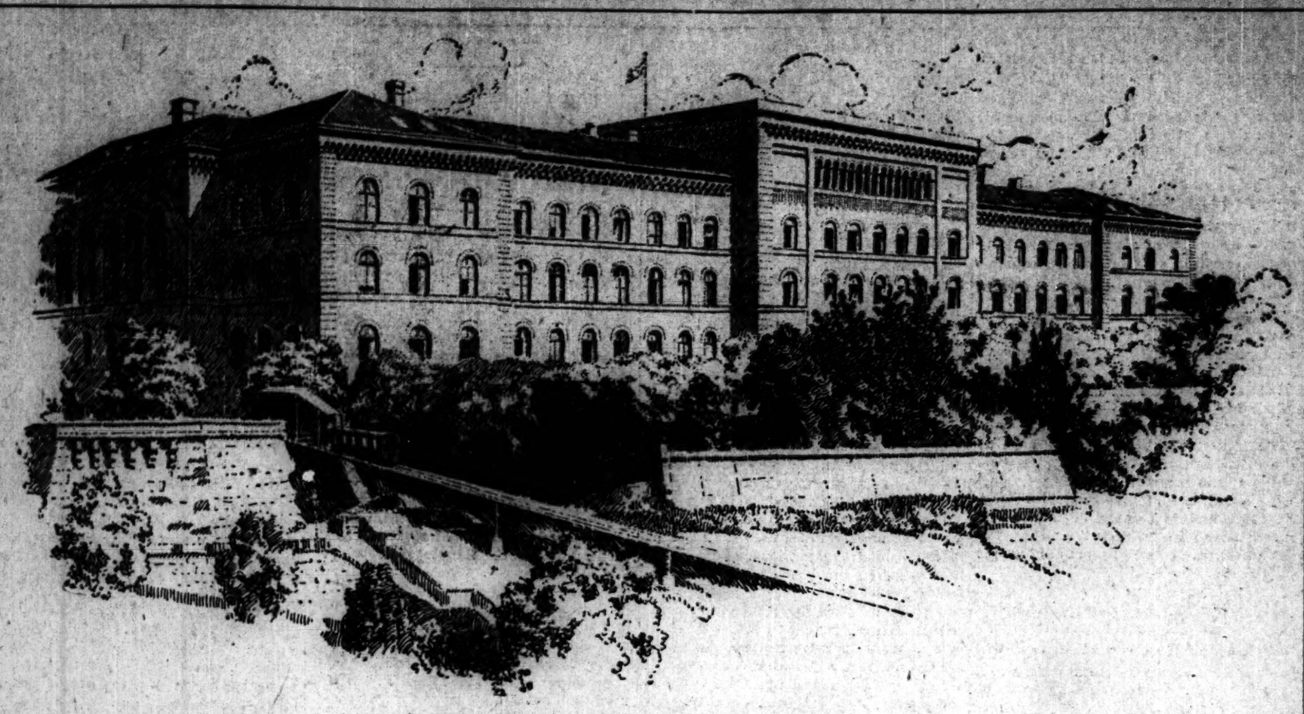
Dr. Dernburg began by formulating the axiom that there was an "imminent justice" in all events and that the course of history was inexorably consequential. This, he maintained, had been once more proved by the present war, especially, for instance, in the case of Serbia, and it would be still further confirmed by the course of future developments.

Passing to the discussion of his main theme, that of "successful colonization," he said that for this a moral basis was requisite, since that alone could justify the use of force in dealing with subject races. It was essential to the conduct of the white man's activities that he should retain his prestige in the eyes of the natives, and this was a duty and a necessity that devolved upon all colonizing nations alike. England and France, however, had grossly violated this fundamental rule during the present war, and had thereby shaken the pillars upon which rested not only their own, but also the colonial empire of all nations. This would necessitate after the war the exertion of tremendous efforts, and a costly development of power in view of the great unrest produced, and the break with her former good traditions would probably result in the destruction of England's colonial empire in its present form.

Passing to the subject of British naval supremacy, Dr. Dernburg maintained that this was supported not so much by the British fleet, as by the numerous naval stations occupied by the British throughout the world, for the most part against the will of the inhabitants or of the power controlling the district. Hence her "treason against the traditions of the white race" would also have a most serious effect on British naval supremacy, and the present war would see its destruction, because in this phase of the struggle the central powers not only had the support of all neutral countries, but also that of Great Britain's own allies. Gibraltar, for instance, rightly belonged to Spain, Malta to Italy, while the Greek claim to Cyprus had already been acknowledged by the proposed cession of the island. Meanwhile there was every reason to believe that trouble was brewing for the British in Egypt, and Dr. Dernburg predicted that the naval interests of the United States would likewise eventually be found to be antagonistic to those of England.

As a matter of fact, he continued, England's naval supremacy was already crumbling. A year ago the Austro-German advance to the Dardanelles would have been described as a dream. Today it was a reality. Nor in these extraordinary times did the central powers need the sea-way to enable them to reach the very frontiers of India, and a great part of the world was consequently freed from British supremacy, if not from British pressure, and British supremacy itself was threatened. There was, however, still one great advantage that accrued to the possessor of the sea-way, and that was that enormous quantities of goods could be dispatched by sea at rates with which railways could not compete. If, therefore, the speaker must upon the strength of his experience make any prediction about the development of the new world constellation it was that, not only in war, but also in peace time there would be an effort to attain the utmost independence of the sea. The development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would presumably tend towards the identification of industry and agriculture, and for this enormous transport resources would be required, resources which should, if possible, not take the form of railways. This led to the idea of the development of the Central European canal system, and to the improvement of waterways which were not navigable. By this means it would be possible to obtain to a considerable extent, although by no means entirely, the advantages connected with sea transport.

Dr. Dernburg then referred to his activities in America, and expressed his appreciation of the difficult position in which Americans of German and Austro-Hungarian origin were placed, and his thanks for the spirit of self-sacrifices they had displayed. He recited a poem composed by Herr Fiedel, a German-American, and mentioned the excellent results of the collections arranged by himself and Dr. Dumba which had so far brought in more than 12,000,000 kronen. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the common Kultur and the ideals of the German-speaking peoples deserved its attachment and alliance of other peoples as well, and that "they had every right" to expect that their determination to conquer would be crowned with complete success.



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

The Bundeshaus or federal palace, Berne, Switzerland

AMERICAN SECURITIES SCHEME IS FAVORED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The scheme brought forward by the chancellor of the exchequer for enabling securities to be placed at the disposal of the treasury in connection with the American exchange has received much attention in Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the home of many insurance and trust companies and in making these proposals the managers of some of the larger Scottish companies have been consulted by the treasury and they have agreed to the plan in a general way, but certain insurance and trust officials were not in entire agreement with the form of the proposal that some of the securities should be accepted on deposit. The government takes the option to sell, in certain circumstances, the securities loaned to them, and the feeling is that the terms should be such that a guarantee be given to the lender that he would not be prejudiced by the sale.

The officials one and all agreed that there was a large amount of American stock held privately in Scotland and that the holders of this stock had not only the opportunity of showing their patriotism, but of getting a good market for it.

A leading Scottish banker said that in the circumstances the treasury proposal seemed to him to be a very good one. It was necessary to endeavor to stop the great drain of gold from this country to the United States, and the offer to buy American bonds at their present value, free the seller of all brokerage charges and pay in exchequer bonds at 5 per cent, was a fair and good one.

A legal gentleman associated with both trust and insurance companies thought that the government had made a liberal and safe proposition. Investors were asked to part with their securities and take in exchange a 5 per cent government obligation repayable in five years. He felt the most favorable plan would be for the owner to lend his securities to the government, but the most patriotic course would undoubtedly be to sell the securities to them. The opinion, however, was expressed that the scheme in the main was a well-thought-out one for raising money, and fair in its proposals, both towards private investors and companies, and a straightforward method of meeting the nation's need.

MRS. SIDNEY WEBB ON LABOR'S TASK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Writing in the Labor Leader on the task before labor, Mrs. Sidney Webb says that after the war Socialists will have to face the fact that the forces of labor will be greatly disorganized. There will probably be an additional million women competing in the labor market. All customary barriers between men and women, between the skilled and the unskilled, will have been thrown down; all limits to overtime will have been abolished, all restrictions of output will have been discredited. Few believe that the government can carry out its promise to set back the industrial clock to the period before the war. Moreover, are we certain that any such action would be approved by the majority of the wage-earners, a majority, after all, made up of unskilled men and women? These workers are now getting more skilled and better paid work than they had before. Shall we not see the existing cleavage of interest between the skilled and the unskilled, between the trade unionist and the feminist movement, accentuated and embittered.

The only way to avert this disastrous state of things is, in my judgment, to evolve a real "general staff" for the Labor and Socialist movement. The capitalists, now working hand in glove with the government, will have strengthened and improved their organization. They will have reorganized their factories, they will have accustomed the new female and unskilled labor to autocratic workshop rules, and they will be able to prove that the "new economy," combined with the greater docility of labor, has resulted in largely increased output. If the trade union movement is to be made up of innumerable competing bodies; if it is to be rent asunder by such controversies as craft versus industrial union, and "direct" versus parliamentary action; if the executives of the trade unions continue to defy the rank and file, and the rank and file continue to defy the executives; if the Labor members continue to quarrel among themselves as to the cause and the conduct of the war, or as to the expediency of military conscription, we shall be within sight of a complete collapse of the Socialist and Labor movement possibly for our generation.

Hence, Mrs. Webb advises labor, for she says, it is of the utmost importance that we should close up our ranks and insist on remaining, whatever may be our differences of opinion, within one united Labor party. The trade unions must always form numerically the most powerful section of this Labor party; they have the numbers, they have the machinery, and they have the necessary funds. All manual-working Socialists ought to be within the trade unions of their industries, as well as in their Socialist organizations. One of the main reasons why the capitalist organization has persistently triumphed over the labor organization has been the willingness of the capitalist, in all questions in which technical detail is concerned, to use the expert, and the unwillingness of the trade union official or trade union representative to make full use of the services of trained draftsmen, lawyers, accountants, and economists who have proved their good-will to the cause of labor. With a new spirit of unity, a new self-subordination of middle class Socialists, and a new appreciation of experts by the leaders of industrial democracy, Mrs. Webb declares, we may make use of the emergencies of the war to prepare the foundation of a cooperative commonwealth based, not on inequality, but on equality of circumstances, and not on bureaucracy, but on a real diffusion of power.

USE OF GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The report of the headmistress of the county secondary school, Putney, at the prize distribution over which the Earl of Meath recently presided, stated that during the past year the number of pupils had increased from 429 to 506. Thanks to the work of the London county council education committee there were four schools like this in South-West London, at Streatham, Clapham, Fulham, and Putney, each with 500 girl scholars, and it was believed that the establishment of secondary schools throughout the country, by bringing a higher education within the reach of all who could profit by it, was likely to prove as important a social movement as the foundation of the grammar schools in the sixteenth century. The position of women in the commercial world, which until now had been most unsatisfactory, was likely to be much improved if proper advantage was taken of the opportunity now given them of proving that they were of value. A larger proportion of time than fathers would usually allow was essential if a girl was to become anything but an unskilled drudge. The register of old girls showed very clearly that a girl who left before 16 earned 8s. to 10s. a week; if she left at 16 with no certificate she could earn 10s. to 15s. a week, while if she took the school examination and remained at school till 18 she earned 25s. a week and could rise to a responsible and well-paid position. Lord Meath, in the course of an address, said that in a free country every individual was responsible for what was going on, so that they could never succeed unless the great majority of individuals put the interests of the state before their own selfish interests. The Germans had been right in one thing at least, and that was in teaching their girls to be good housewives. Attention to domestic duties was by no means incompatible with intellectual interest of the highest kind.

GENERAL GALLIENI ON DEFENSE OF PARIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of the two proposals to appoint a commission for inquiring into all contracts made in the name of the government during the course of the war, was the occasion for a statement by General Galliéni, minister of war, with reference to a historic conversation which took place between himself and M. Millerand, who was at the time, September, 1914, holding the portfolio for war in the Viviani cabinet. I saw M. Millerand, said General Galliéni, during those days when the fate of the country was in the balance. It was he who gave me my instructions when I went to discuss with him what line of action I should take as governor of Paris to defend the capital and, if possible, to attack the enemy. It was on Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and this is what occured between us:

General Galliéni—Monsieur le Ministre, I have come to ask you whether I am to defend Paris.

M. Millerand, minister of war—General, you must defend Paris energetically.

General Galliéni—You are aware what these words mean: it will be necessary to blow up artistic monuments, set fire to certain localities and destroy buildings of which we are proud.

Minister of War—You must defend Paris at all costs. Take the initiative and the responsibilities, I will support you.

I immediately went, continued General Galliéni, to the Invalides where I had summoned the heads of the several departments, and the officers in charge of the troops, and I said to them: The first German columns will be before Paris on Sept. 4. Our orders are to defend Paris to the last. The nation places its confidence in you. You must take your own initiative and responsibilities; I have no orders to give you.

General Galliéni's speech on the subject of the war office contracts revealed clearly his intention of dealing effectively with mistakes, whether ignorant or careless, which had been made by men, whatever their position, in contracting for the army. He wished, however, he stated, to point out that there had been 100,000 war contracts passed, either by the munition or the commissariat departments, and only in 71 cases had legal proceedings been necessary. Of these, a verdict of guilty was returned in 27, 13 were dismissed on failure to show grounds for the accusation brought, and two were acquitted. The war office officials had, on the whole, he declared, carried out their most difficult tasks remarkably well. There was sufficient proof of this in what had taken place in the last days of August, 1914. In the space of a week provisions had poured into Paris and this had contributed in no small measure in giving the inhabitants of the capital their magnificent confidence.

M. Artistide Briand asked the Chamber not to depart from its ordinary procedure in such cases, but to appoint a commission which, while supported in its action by the government, would yet not have the disadvantage of bringing suspicion to bear on all officials and war office contractors, a weight of suspicion which they did not deserve. The close of M. Briand's speech was followed by a withdrawal of the proposal for an extraordinary commission and the unanimous adoption of the motion for the appointment of a parliamentary commission having the full support of the government.

GERMAN ARTIFICIAL RUBBER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, a German factory has at length succeeded in producing a very satisfactory kind of tire made of synthetic rubber, the process having been completed almost simultaneously with the chancellor's announcement in the Reichstag that, thanks to the German spirit of research and invention, it had been possible to solve the problem of producing artificial rubber.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—As already announced by cable, the Swiss Federal Assembly has elected Camille Decoppet president of the federal council for 1916, by 185 votes out of a total of 188. The new President succeeded Marc Ruchet as member of the Federal Council in 1912, and is at present the only representative of French Switzerland in that body. He belongs to the Radical Democratic party, and is a native of the canton of Vaud, where he held, in succession, the offices of procureur-general, member of the grand council, and member of the cantonal government. Since the outbreak of war he has acted as head of the war department of the federal council. He is stated to be a man of great charm, and is extremely popular. M. Schulthess, the head of the department of public economy, was also elected by an almost unanimous vote to the office of vice-president of the Federal Council. He too is a Radical Democrat.

FLEMISH MOVEMENT FAVORABLE TO FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Matin in a recent issue refers to the efforts which have been made by the Germans in Belgium to represent that country as divided in counsel, and to create dissensions among the people on the old linguistic question which divided the country before the war. They have succeeded, apparently, in winning over a dozen or so Flemings who are making common cause with the Pan-German Dutch. But the overwhelming majority of the Flemings are wholly loyal to their own country and, in common with the rest of their fellow countrymen, they regard the Germans as the enemy which nothing but victory by the entente powers will serve to oust from their land. In confirmation of the absolute loyalty of the Flemings, M. Dumont Wilden has received the testimony of M. Segers, Belgian minister of marine, of railways, posts and telegraphs, who is deputy for Antwerp, and was considered before the war one of the parliamentary heads of the Flemish movement.

There is nothing more false, he declared to M. Dumont Wilden, in the interview which is published in the Matin, than to represent the Flemish movement as necessarily hostile to France. The Flemings fully realize the importance of French culture and civilization, and they have the greatest admiration for France. All they ask is the right to be passionately fond of their own small country. The Flemish movement has a national character; it aims at fostering the full development of the language of the country; but it would be a great mistake to think that it aims in any way at establishing closer relations with Germany. As a matter of fact, very few Flemings know German, and the people are totally ignorant of it. The Flemish movement has also a social aspect, and it is this social aspect which most interests the leaders of the Flemish movement.

What we are striving for is that the upper class in Flanders should learn Flemish and that it should play in its own country the same part as is played by the educated classes in France and England and in all civilized countries. But this does not mean that we wish to shut our gates on French culture. The language question is wholly a Belgian question which, with a little mutual good will, will be easily settled after the war, without any foreign interference of whatever kind. It has nothing to do with Belgium's international policy. Belgium was neutral so long as it was possible for her to be so. It was Germany who threw us into the ranks of its enemies, and Germany has made war on us in such a manner as to have made us irreconcilable. Loyal allies of France and England, we are as determined as are those two powers to continue to the end. It is from victory alone that we can look for the restoration of our rights; it is from victory that the Flemings as well as the Walloons look for the realization of their ideals.

LABOR MUST FACE THE FUTURE WITH UNITY UNIMPAIRED

Arthur Henderson Says Duty of Workers Is to Insure That Rights Are Safeguarded

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In the labor year book just issued the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., writes on labor after the war.

From the commencement of the war, he says, the forces of industrial democracy rallied in support of the cause of the Allies with unprecedented unanimity and determination. Today, generally speaking, their one concern is to see the war through and not to fritter away their opportunities in futile discussion as to its causes or as to the conditions on which an insecure and artificial peace might be obtained. They are convinced that the war was none of their country's seeking, and they are confident that if civilization is to be delivered from the tyranny of an oppressive brute force it must only end one way.

This attitude is good, so far as it goes. But there is a danger that all sections of the great Labor and Socialist movement may concern themselves too much with the effects of this world struggle, as we now see them, and fail to give sufficient thought to the position in which the wage earners may find themselves on the termination of hostilities. Yet it needs little reflection to see that the wholesale destruction of wealth which is going on before our eyes must profoundly affect the position of Labor and the future of the workers to insure that in the carrying-out of that task their rights are safeguarded and their just demands satisfied.

This will not happen if, as the result of an unsatisfactory peace, this country finds itself with diminished resources and a vast accumulation of debt, forced to maintain for its defense a larger navy and an army on the continental scale. It will not happen if we are beaten. And it will not happen if, through impatience, or shortsightedness, or sectional jealousy, organized Labor compromises that unity which has been so nobly manifested under the stress of war, but which will be even more required in the coming years of peace. For, unless all experience is misleading, the first years of peace will be a time of grave depression, affecting not one or two trades, but the whole of our industrial system. Machinery has been diverted from productive to unproductive uses; the savings of past years are being absorbed in the cost of the war; the whole economic system, under which Labor produces capital, and capital, in turn, maintains Labor, has been violently disturbed. The labor has gone into other channels, and the capital is being consumed in indispensable, but unremunerative manufactures.

The utmost economy that can be practiced in war may alleviate, but cannot wholly avert the distress that is bound to follow it. There are indeed economies that may aggravate the evil. In the interests of the coming generation and their welfare organized Labor has a duty to protest against misplaced parsimony by public authorities as much as against untimely extravagance.

Both politically and industrially, the next few years will be a time of trial for organized Labor. For a national object the unions have been willing to abandon many of the safeguards which have been devised by the experience of generations for securing the rights of the workers. The most definite pledges have been given and received; the unions will have to see that on both sides they are scrupulously observed.

During the past 12 months organized Labor has established its right to be regarded as an integral element in the national life. After the war it will have to retain the position it has achieved. A period of depression imposes a great strain on the resources and coherence of Labor. The return of peace will mean the renewal of many old struggles. If Labor is to face them victoriously it must be animated after the war by the spirit it has shown during the war, by unfailing loyalty to its principles, and by a firm resolution to maintain its unity unimpaired.

WARNING TO BRITISH TRADERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The board of trade has issued a warning to British traders to avoid all doubtful business with traders in neutral countries. In view of the fact that it has been ascertained that some of these latter are acting as forwarding agents for German concerns, the most scrupulous care is needed, states the announcement, in the transaction of such business, and especially is this the case in opening new accounts in places abroad, and in regard to any orders or inquiries of an abnormal character. Failure to make the fullest inquiries may result in severe penalties on a charge of trading with the enemy, as the provisions of the proclamations cover indirect trading through neutral agents. Inquiries may be made of the chairman, trades clearing house, in any case of doubt, and pending the result of such inquiries all business covered by the inquiry should be suspended.

UNIQUE RECORD FOR INDUSTRIES IN PAPUA

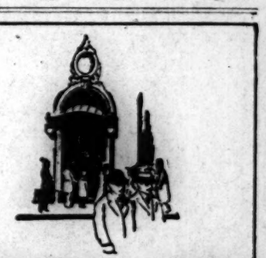
(By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent)

PORT MORESBY, Papua—The government administrator of Papua, formerly British New Guinea, stated that in Papua the authorities could take credit to themselves for a unique record, for no industry that had been started there had resulted in failure. On the other hand, in German New Guinea, Assam rubber and other plantations had proved failures, and in Fiji also many of the early plantations were not successful. In Papua, however, the authorities profited by the experience of others and advocated the developing of suitable plants. There was, he continued, a large forest of planted timber in the island, but little effort had been made so far to create an export trade. The principal plantations were coconuts, Para rubber and Sisal hemp. The export of agricultural products during the last financial year was valued at £18,804, while the gold exported was worth over £51,000 and the copper £5600. The Hon. Stansforth Smith declared that their greatest expectations were centered in the Vialila oil fields, that the indications of oil there covered a large area of country and that oil of a good quality had been obtained in bores, but up to the present only to the extent of a few hundred gallons. It was thought by those qualified to judge that payable quantities would be obtained at a depth of 1000 or 1500 feet. The deepest bore at the present time was not more than about 500 feet.

BRITISH WOMEN AS CLERKS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—Numerous inquiries and applications have been received for the classes held at Rutherford College, Newcastle, for the purpose of training women and girls as clerks and typists to fill the places of men who are enlisting for active service. These positions are being filled only temporarily, and many young women who have had an education such as is afforded in secondary schools, and who are over 17 years of age, are prepared to fit themselves to take up the work of their relatives and friends now entering the army. It is being urgently recommended that women who have been enjoying a leisurely life, and whose education will enable them to help the nation in the office work necessary to carry on the business life, should join the classes at Rutherford College. The classes commenced on Dec. 6, and meet daily from 9 a. m. to 12, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The business course includes commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, and office correspondence, or the course for shorthand typists. A second course commences this month in order to provide a continuous supply for the demands of managers of large offices, who are expected to make known their requirements. C. L. Eclair-Heath, the principal of Rutherford Technical College will supply particulars of the courses to applicants at the college.



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WOMEN TAKE STAND IN FAVOR OF CENSOR BILL

J. W. Binder, J. Stuart Blackton and the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, However, Oppose Film Board Plan at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The hearing on the Hughes bill to establish a federal board of motion picture censors before the House committee on education Saturday, was attended by representatives from women's organizations who spoke in support of the measure. Some of these were Mrs. Ellis Logan of the Federated Women's Clubs of Washington, D. C. Mrs. J. M. Culbertson of the Interdenominational Missionary Union, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Edwin A. Robinson and Mrs. Norman Hill.

J. W. Binder, on behalf of the motion picture interests, spoke of the difficulty which would accompany the censoring of the news films which are, in certain cases, projected on the screen within a few hours after the event.

J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitagraph Company explained the different processes of scrutiny through which a picture must pass before its public production, from the reading of the manuscript to the finishing touches in the projecting room.

Frederick J. Herrington, representing the exhibitors, cited cases where pictures approved by state censors were prohibited by municipal authorities.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady supported the opponents of the bill. He was opposed to the censoring by a federal board of the pictures as they were now produced. The educational value and uplifting tendencies of the picture would be seriously affected, he said, by the restraining hand which would be placed on it by a board of censors.

Mr. Brady asserted that every improper theatrical show would eventually be put out of business by the motion picture. He said the church now asked the state to do what it should do itself—that is, make the people righteous—make them want good films.

"There were 4000 saloons in a Pennsylvania mining district two years ago. There are less than 400 there now. Moving pictures did it," concluded Mr. Brady.

TWO CITIES NOW ARE SERVED BY NEW STATION

Commodious Structure on New Haven Just Opened for Pawtucket and Central Falls

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The handsome new station built by the New Haven railroad to serve Rhode Island's "twin" cities, Pawtucket and Central Falls, was formally opened to public use Sunday morning, bringing to a close work which for more than a year has been going on in both these cities for the elimination of grade crossings and bettering the accommodations for passengers.

More than $150,000 was spent upon the new structure, exclusive of the foundations and retaining walls, and the interior finish, mainly in marble, is distinctly attractive. The station is built above the four-track route, the rails being submerged 28 feet below the level of Broad street to make the proportions correct. It replaces two smaller stations, one in each of the two cities which now are served by this one. The structure is on the boundary line, and the business center of each is comparatively near to the station.

Entrances to the waiting room are from two sides of the U-shaped structure, which is 159 feet long and 140 feet 8 inches wide, exclusive of a 16-foot covered passageway on the west side. The main waiting room, in the center of the building, and eight feet below the street level, is reached by marble stairways on either side, 20 feet wide. This room is 96 feet long and 64 feet wide, with a height of 30 feet. It is finished in "Welsh" quarry tile floor, Botticino marble wainscot 8 feet 8 inches in height and walls of Caen stone plaster.

There are five purchasing windows in the ticket office, and all other conveniences, such as barber shops, news stands and restaurants, are provided. Telephone and telegraph offices are grouped about the waiting room. The two wings of the structure will handle the baggage and freight. They are at street level, and separated from the passenger facilities, although under the same roof.

AERIAL MAIL ROUTE PLANS TO BE URGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, it was announced last night, has appealed to the Aero Club of America to urge upon Congress the establishment of aerial mail routes wherever possible throughout the United States. He argues that this step would bring into daily use large numbers of aeroplanes which would form a valuable reserve of trained aviators in case of war. At the next meeting the governors of the Aero Club will consider plans for establishing the first 43 aeroplane mail routes by the postoffice department. One of the routes proposed, where an aeroplane would carry mail in less time than is required by other methods, is from Sag Harbor to New London.

NIJINSKY COMING WITH DIAGHILEFF BALLET LATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warslav Nijinsky, the dancer who was unable to come to the United States with Serge Diaghileff's Russian ballet, will join the company, it is said, within a few weeks. Mme. Thamar Karsavina, whose name, like Mr. Nijinsky's, was in the original announcements, will join the company, according to present plans, toward the end of the season. Those concerned in the management here refer to Henry Russell, former director of the Boston opera company, as the European representative of the ballet. He assisted Mr. Diaghileff, it is explained, in assembling the artists in Switzerland. Besides taking part in the direct ons of this company he is said to have in preparation a season of opera at Monte Carlo in February and a season in Paris at the end of March.

The Diaghileff Company opens its season at the Century theater tonight, presenting the following works: Stravinsky's "Fire Bird," with Mme. Maclezova and Mr. Massine as the principal artists; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Midnight Sun," with Messrs. Massine and Zweref as the principals; and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade," with Mme. Revalles and Messrs. Bolm and Cecchetti as the principals. The first and last of these are elaborate pantomime ballets, with plot and characters. The second is a dance fantasy in humorous manner, with music furnished by orchestra and off-scene chorus. A small fourth piece is also to be given—a classic duet by Tschaikowsky, bearing the title, "Enchanted Princess." In this the leading man and woman of the company, Mr. Bolm and Mme. Maclezova, illustrate the higher forms of the old technique. The music of all the pieces is under the direction of Mr. Ansermet.

The new Spanish opera, "Goyescas," is to be produced at the Metropolitan opera house on the evening of Friday, Jan. 28, with Mr. Bavagnoli conducting. The cast will be as follows: Rosario, Miss Anna Fitzhiu; Pepa, Miss Flora Perini; Fernando, Mr. Martineli; toreador, Mr. de Luca. The composer of the piece, Mr. Granados, and the librettist, Mr. Periquet, will be present. The work is unusual among operas in that its inspiration is not literary but musical.

The original of it is a group of piano pieces based on popular Spanish melodies which Mr. Granades wrote a few years ago and made a success of. He conceived the idea of enlarging them into an opera and secured the help of Mr. Periquet, a critic of music and of art in Madrid, in his text. The drama which the librettist has produced is entirely new. Its leading character type is a young woman of the Madrid people in the period of the Napoleonic wars. Other types are a woman of high station, a captain of the guards and a bull-fighter. The music is written in a strict style and is strongly rhythmical.

The Boston Grand Opera Company, Max Rabinoff, director, starts on a western tour from here today with the Pavlowa ballet. It goes to Syracuse, Toronto and other cities for short visits. Later in the season it will go to the Pacific coast. Mr. Moranzoni goes as principal conductor.

Stravinsky's symphony No. 1 in A flat, consisting of four movements in rather strict form, was produced at Carnegie hall on Saturday evening by the Russian Symphony Society, Modest Altschuler, conductor. A striking section of the work is the scherzo, which has much the character of a song. Stravinsky shows himself in this work a staunch member of the Russian school that builds on folk material. Not a passage in the symphony has a touch of harmonic or instrumental strangeness. The soloist at the concert was Evelyn Starr, who presented in a brilliant and poetic manner the violin concerto of Glazounoff.

LADY GREGORY ON THE MUNICIPAL THEATER'S PLACE

Possibilities of the municipal theater in America were discussed by Lady Gregory at the forum meeting of the Woman's iCty Club Saturday night in Ford hall, following an outline of what had been accomplished in Irish People's theater.

Lady Gregory said that every city and town should start its own theater, using home talent for the presentation of the plays, which should be written by inhabitants of the town or city around subjects of interest to the people of each community.

"Every locality has numerous incidents that could be worked into plots to arouse a community interest," she declared. "The success of such a theater depends upon the patience to wait for the movement to be developed to a high artistic grade, but with waiting it is entirely possible and will come."

Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, who opened the discussion following Lady Gregory's talk, said that the reason opera had not succeeded in the United States was because the people did not have the patience to wait for results.

TODAY'S THEATERS

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville featuring Elsie Janis; 2, 7:45.
COLONIAL—Montgomery & Stone in "Chin Chin"; 8.
COPLEY—"The Night Before," by Harry Lauder; 8:20.
HOLLIS STREET—James K. Hackett and Viola Allen in "Macbeth," 8.
MAJESTIC—"The Only Girl," Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom musical play; 2:15, 8.
PARK SQUARE—"Under Fire," melodrama of the war, by Rol Cooper Megrue; 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"A Full House," farce by Fred Jackson; 8:15.
TREMONT—Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton in "Daddy Long-Legs"; 8:15.
WILBUR—"It Pays to Advertise"; 8:15.

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Mrs. Fiske returns to the New York stage Tuesday night after an absence of several seasons, playing "Erstwhile Susan" at the Gaiety. This is the picture of Pennsylvania Dutch life, written for Mrs. Fiske by Marian de Forest, who dramatized "Little Women." Miss de Forest has founded her play on a story, "Barnabetta," by Helen R. Martin. Tonight "The Cinderella Man," an Oliver Morosco production, will be submitted at the Hudson theater. Edward Childs Carpenter's play tells how the daughter of a stern capitalist is finally allowed to follow her own choice in the selection of a husband. Tonight, also, Eugene Walter's "Just a Woman," already seen in Boston, will be put on at the Forty-Eighth Street theater. Friday night the Irving Place theater will offer three playlets: "The Barber of Berriac," with Arnold Korff; Ludwig Fulda's "Abendsonne," and Heinrich Marlow in Frank Wedekind's "Der Kammersaenger," which under the title, "The Tenor," is being played also at the Bandbox. The Théâtre Français this week is presenting "Arsène Lupin," with a matinee of "La Souris" Friday. At the Standard theater, Jeanne Eagels is appearing in "Outcast" and at the Bronx opera house Frances Starr is playing in "Marie-Odile."

Meanwhile E. H. Sothern, who had planned to build up a repertoire at the Booth theater for the whole season, will start on a five weeks' tour next week, playing three in Boston and two in Philadelphia, and using his revival of "David Garrick," and the new Sutro comedy, "The Two Virtues." "Ruggles of Red Gap," recently taken over by Ralph Herz and J. H. Benrimo from the Shubert interests, having been crowded out of a New York theater by previous bookings, will also come to Boston next Monday. The 24th, too, will see a new play by George Scarborough, "Oklahoma," produced at the Hollis Street theater by Charles Frohman and David Belasco.

Edith Wynne Matthison's program for her reading at Jordan hall Feb. 3 under the auspices of the Little house in South Boston will include Tagore's "Postoffice" and a selection from "Romeo and Juliet."

Henry Jewett will be the guest of the Players League at the Toy ballroom Friday afternoon.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by Sargent Aborn for the chief role in his coming production of "Any House," by Owen Davis and Robert H. Davis. Mr. Arden will have the role of a financier who finds himself through introspection, and who makes the discovery that human contentment is to be found in several places more important than "big business."

Authors of scenarios for motion picture plays are interested in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Penrose. As the law reads now no scenario can be copyrighted unless it is printed in book form. Senator Penrose would allow writers to copyright their typewritten work under certain restrictions.

At the Grand Opera house in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 7, Cyril Maude will play Andrew Bullivant in "Grumpy" for the seven hundredth time. Mr. Maude has just completed a tour of the Canadian Northwest. A return engagement in Boston is within the possibilities of the present season.

"Her Price," which featured Emma Dunn, has been put in the storehouse after a brief run on the road.

The title of Willard Mack's new play for Blanche Ring has been changed from "Broadway and Buttermilk" to "Jane O'Day From Broadway."

T. Roy Barnes has taken over the chief comedy role in "Katinka," now running at the Forty-Fourth Street theater in New York.

SWEDISH ART OF EXPOSITION WILL BE SEEN IN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is announced that the art exhibit of the Swedish section at the San Francisco exposition has been transferred to the Brooklyn Museum and will be on exhibition there after Jan. 30. It will remain there for four weeks, closing Feb. 29, inclusive. It is further announced that fresh exhibits direct from Sweden will supplement the exhibits from San Francisco. After closing at the museum, the exhibit will be seen at the following institutions:

The Copley Society, Boston; the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the museums at Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Indianapolis and Toledo.

The organizer of this itinerary is William Henry Fox, director of the Brooklyn museum, who was a member of the international jury for Sweden at the San Francisco exposition. Active cooperation has been received from Anshelm Schulberg, the Swedish art commissioner. The catalogue, which includes an introduction on Swedish art, is being prepared by Dr. Christian Brinton. The exhibition, it is stated, will include watercolors, engravings, etchings and sculptures in marble, wood and bronze.

At the San Francisco exposition the Swedish exhibit was awarded two grand prizes, two honor medals, 13 gold and 13 silver medals. This record was not equalled by any other foreign section.

METROPOLITAN ARTISTS HEARD IN "SIEGFRIED"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Wagner's "Siegfried," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company, Artur Bodansky conducting; afternoon of Jan. 15. The cast:

Siegfried	Jacques Urlus
Mime	Albert Reiss
Der Wanderer	Carl Braun
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Fafner	Basil Ruysdael
Erda	Margarete Ober
Brünnhilde	Melanie Kurt
Voice of the Forest Bird	Edith Mason

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Bodanzky has opened the window. He has improved the chance which all his predecessors had, but which they all passed over, of freeing the music dramas from obscuration by the orchestra. He has made it possible for those who want to view the Wagnerian landscape directly and without hindrance to do so. By a device so simple that other conductors must almost wonder why they never tried it, he has shown how a long-desired picture may be plainly seen.

What other men have labored to expound he merely takes care shall not be hidden behind explanations. Pushing up the sash, he seems to say: My musical friends, you have gazed through this thing so long that you have become entranced with the glass. The orchestra is not Wagner, neither am I as leader of the orchestra Wagner's interpreter. Wagner you will find upon the stage in the drama, and his interpretation you will find in the actors.

Thus the director of German opera at the Metropolitan shifts artistic emphasis, bidding the public turn attention from instrumental to vocal and histrionic values. Doubtless his work will mark an epoch in musical progress in the United States; and some observers will regard him as one who of his own impulse brought about reform. Others will have a quite different view. They will say that the change could not have come before. They will hold that it is not a matter of a new conductor overturning the methods of a former one, but a matter of change of temper on the part of the public. They will hold that the influence of the orchestral Wagner is waning, the sonorities of twentieth-century composers supplanting his appeal, and that the dramatic Wagner is the vital thing in the "Ring" trilogy today.

In subduing the tone of the orchestra and making the symphonic side of the operas of comparatively small importance, the conductor has given the artists on the stage an opportunity which, naturally, they are only too glad to have. For they may now sing. On the other hand he has given them a responsibility which not all of them will be prepared to meet. For they must act. Surely if the drama is to have the burden of sustaining the interest, it must be dramatic.

So the question of the "Siegfried" matinee is how the singing went and how the acting. An excellent account Mr. Urlus gave vocally of the tenor part. If the performance had been a song recital in a small hall, more refinements of tone and phrasing could hardly have been achieved. But as for delineation of the character of the man who smote anvils in twain and slew dragons, it was not to be seen. If there are any sensitive people who find the hero of the old legend egotistical and otherwise obnoxious, let them see him portrayed as on this occasion. They will forget all their objections. They could not ask for impersonation more inoffensive.

The soprano role, likewise, was admirable as a study in vocal style and execution. Mme. Kurt spoke and looked the part of the armored maiden of the perilous rock, but she hardly walked it. Mme. Ober made the pronouncements of Erda with tone that had plenty of power and that only wanted a little in imaginative warmth to make her scene of the highest persuasiveness. Miss Mason was to the last accent charming as the voice of the bird. Who but Wagner has contrived to withhold soprano sound until half way through a long opera and to make it then come in as a necessity and a culmination no less than as a surprise? Mr. Braun was majestic in voice and action as the Wanderer. And as for Mr. Reiss, the part of the knavish tutor of Siegfried is his to keep by every good desert.

MRS. PANKHURST IN AMERICA ON RELIEF MISSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst arrived on Saturday in New York with M. Cheddomit Miyahovich, Serbian minister to England. Mrs. Pankhurst came to America in the interests of Serbian relief work, she said. Mrs. Pankhurst was at first detained by immigration officials, as on the occasion of her previous visit to this port, but was later allowed to proceed to her hotel.

Mrs. Pankhurst could not be persuaded to talk of suffrage. "What the women of England want is to win this war," she said, "and we are willing to do anything we can to serve our country. Conscription? Yes, if it helps our country. We want to do whatever we can, no matter how hard, to help England."

WESTERN RATE CASE REOPENING IS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A petition for a rehearing in the western rate case was filed with the interstate commerce commission today by the Nebraska state railway commission which asked for a revision of passenger rates in northern Kansas, northern Missouri, portions of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska.

SECTARIAN BILL AGAIN APPEARS IN LEGISLATURE

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution Sought by Petitioners Representing Protestant and Jewish Churches and Laymen

Amendment of the state constitution so as to prevent appropriations of public funds for sectarian purposes is again before the Massachusetts Legislature as one of the more important subjects for consideration. As at recent sessions, it is sought by petitioners representing the clergy of the Protestant and Jewish churches and by prominent laymen.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing, who won the lieutenant-governorship at the 1914 election as the leading champion of the "sectarian amendment," is one of the signers.

Among the other 64 signatures are the following: Frank J. Batcheller, Somerville; Prescott Evarts, Cambridge; Ernest J. Dennen, Cambridge; Edward S. Drown, Cambridge; Max Kellner, Cambridge; Henry B. Washburn, Cambridge; William Harman van Allen, Boston; Samuel G. Babcock, Boston; Alexander Mann, Boston; Richard Wright, Cambridge; Orrin P. Gifford, Brookline; Fred P. Greenwood, Everett; Alfred E. Isaac, Dorchester; Amos R. Rideout, Dorchester; John W. Suter, Boston; Cortland Myers, Boston; Charles Fleischer, Boston; Dillon Bronson, Boston; Ernest Lyman Mills, Somerville; Francis William O'Brien, Somerville; Arakel H. Nazarian, Boston; A. Z. Conrad, Boston; Edward S. Rousmaniere, Boston; Christopher R. Eliot, Boston.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

"No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the state or any county, city, town, village or other civil division use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize either to be used for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation, payment for services, expenses or in any other manner any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, school, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

For years the movement to prohibit sectarian appropriations in Massachusetts has been developing. At first there were not enough openly favoring the proposed amendment to secure a roll-call. But at the 1915 session a majority vote was cast in the House. A two-thirds vote was necessary, however, it being a constitutional amendment. Consequently, the amendment did not pass either branch.

In the earlier stages, the opposition, with one or two unimportant exceptions, made no efforts to oppose the amendment at the public hearing. They relied on unfavorable committee reports and individual work among the members. The committee of the 1914 Legislature in charge of the amendment reported favorably, and there was a big increase that year of the "yes" vote.

At the 1915 public hearing the organized laity of the Roman Catholic church were formally represented in opposition. Denying that their church wanted public funds they characterized the amendment as an insult and the work of persons who were unduly suspicious.

The proponents recited instances where the state had on several occasions made appropriations for Roman Catholic institutions and where numerous petitions, which were not granted, had been made to the Legislature for like appropriations.

"ORPHEUS" TO BE GIVEN TONIGHT AT RADCLIFFE

Radcliffe Choral Society and Harvard Glee Club to Sing Opera by Gluck

The first of two performances of Gluck's opera "Orpheus," given by the University Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, will take place in Agassiz House, Radcliffe, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Virginia Tanner has coached the acting and dancing, and a chorus of 80 has been coached by Dr. A. T. Davison '06. The principal parts in the opera will be taken as follows: Orpheus, by Miss Amy Browne 1917; Eurydice, by Miss Sibyl Bingham 1916, and Amor, by Miss Phyllis Robbins 1914.

There are to be feature dances by J. Paul Gardner of Technology and Miss Vianna Knowlton, who were in the Lexington and Rockport pageants last summer. Simple scenery is provided by three large pillars at the back of the stage, with the three entrances hung with heavy draperies stencilled in gold. Each chorus has a definite color scheme. The "blessed ones" are in three shades of pale blue; the furies are in red, yellow and purple; the mourners are in black and terra cotta, and the finale is in bright colors.

TUNNEL TOLL INQUIRY URGED

Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, a former state representative, in a letter to John R. Murphy, chairman of the finance commission, asks the city department to investigate the methods of collecting tolls employed by the Boston Elevated in the East Boston tunnel.

LECTURES LECTURES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST in Boston, Massachusetts, announces the following

Free Public Lectures on Christian Science

Under the auspices of The Mother Church

By VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C. S.,

A member of the Board of Lecturership of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

MILTON, MASS., in Town Hall, Canton Avenue (change cars at Milton Lower Mills for East Milton car; change on Mattapan line at Mattapan Square for Brockton car, to Canton Avenue), Monday evening, Jan. 17, at eight o'clock.

BROOKLINE, MASS., in Bonsen-Universalist Church, Harvard Street (near Coolidge Corner), Thursday evening, Jan. 20, and Friday evening, Jan. 21, at eight o'clock.

WATERTOWN, MASS., in Town Hall, Main Street, Saturday evening, Jan. 22, at eight o'clock.

ALLSTON, MASS., in Allston Theater, 128 Brighton Avenue, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, at half past three o'clock.

ROSLINDALE and WEST ROXBURY, MASS., in Highland Club Hall (corner Center and Corey Streets, West Roxbury), Monday evening, Jan. 24, at eight o'clock.

EVERETT, MASS., in Whittier Hall, Everett Square, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, at eight o'clock.

EAST BOSTON, MASS., in Saratoga Street Methodist Church (Saratoga Street, off Central Square), Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at eight o'clock.

WALTHAM, MASS., in Asbury Temple, corner Main and Moody Streets, Friday evening, Jan. 28, at eight o'clock.

WINTHROP, MASS., in Winthrop Theater (Winthrop Center, near Station), Sunday afternoon, Jan. 30, at half past three o'clock.

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BE PRESENT.

BACK BAY P. O. TERMINAL PLAN TO GO FORWARD

Assistant Postmaster-General Adds the Facilities Near Present Sites Will Be Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assistant Postmaster-General Roper announces that the department's plan for the establishment of a postoffice terminal station in the vicinity of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues in Boston has not been altered. He added that it was intended also to maintain adequate stations in the immediate vicinity of the present Back Bay and Fenway stations.

The following statement was issued by the post office department Saturday afternoon:

"The department's plan for the establishment of a postoffice station to be located in the vicinity of Huntington avenue and Massachusetts avenue in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, has not been altered. It is the intention of the department to have constructed at the location mentioned a large, light, convenient postoffice distributing station. This station will afford the department a desirable workshop for the handling of a large amount of mail for the Back Bay and Fenway districts, besides giving additional postal facilities to patrons living in the Huntington avenue section.

"It is not the intention of the department to take needed postal facilities from the public now using the Back Bay and Fenway postoffice stations, and adequate stations equipped for the transaction of all kinds of postal business, including the receipt of mail of all classes for dispatch, will be maintained in the immediate vicinity of the present Back Bay and Fenway stations.

"It is believed that the service in the Boston postal district will be materially improved on account of the added facilities furnished, and it can be stated positively that no portion of the city of Boston will suffer in any way on account of the changes in the postal service as regards station facilities that will be made."

Congressman James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts, who recently conferred with Mr. Roper relative to the Boston postal controversy, says: "The decision of the postoffice officials in Washington to build the new Huntington avenue station is perfectly satisfactory to me because of the fact that the department has decided not to reduce the substation service at Copley square and the Fenway. Mr. Roper with decision and emphasis told Mr. Pelletier and myself that no one need be concerned at any change at Essex street.

Resolutions indorsing the plans for readjustment of the postal service in Boston were passed by the members of Boston Postoffice Clerks Association, branch 5, at a meeting yesterday in Intercolonial hall. Copies of the resolutions are being distributed to the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. The clerks approved the postmaster's plan for erecting the new terminal stations in that better "workshop" facilities would be provided for the postal employees than exist in the present rented quarters.

TRADE CONFERENCE PLANNED

William C. Redfield, secretary of the United States department of commerce, has invited the secretaries of the larger chambers of commerce throughout the United States to attend a two days' conference in Washington, beginning Feb. 4. His purpose is to discuss with them the work of the department of commerce, and point out its facilities for aiding American business. The conference will be informal, and secretaries of commercial organizations in cities of more than 150,000 only are to attend.

ADVERTISING BILL FILED

That fraudulent advertising may be more effectively coped with and the great mass of consumers more adequately protected, there has been introduced into the Legislature, by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce a bill "relative to untrue and misleading advertisements." This bill is based upon the so-called printers' ink law, which has been enacted without change, except as to penalties prescribed, in 12 states, and has formed the basis of statutes in 18 states and one territory.

BAUER-CASALS PIANO-CELLO SUNDAY RECITAL

SYMPHONY HALL—Joint concert by Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, cellist, afternoon of Jan. 16. The program: Beethoven, sonata in G minor; Saint-Saëns, sonata in C minor; Beethoven, variations on a theme by Mozart; Rubinstein, sonata in D major.

It has taken two artists of the very first rank to bring the cello and its best music to our concert stage, and any one who denies the cello its power to hold our closest interest reckons without Mr. Casals and Mr. Bauer and the sonatas of Saint-Saëns and Rubinstein.

Mr. Bauer and Mr. Casals showed their musicianship by their choice of a program almost as much as their playing of it. It was all well within the musical range of the cello. Their composers were writing music for two instruments rather than trying to exploit one instrument beyond its capacities in a relatively unimportant department.

Mr. Casals, as everybody admits, is a rare player. Through the refinement of his art is seen a constant energy directed by a controlling genius—subdued to delicacy for the finest nuance, or released for the attack or the full-throated utterance or any shade or degree of sentiment the notes evoke from this sensitive and responsive artist. His tone has body on every string and can be drawn fine even in the bass, as he showed in the first movement of the Rubinstein sonata and also in parts of the Saint-Saëns.

This sonata of Saint-Saëns is one of the best compositions in sonata form for any instrument. The second movement, andante, is of surpassing interest. There is a long sweeping melodic passage for the cello, with comment by the piano, after which the cello comments on the same theme now played by the piano; after development the theme returns again in a new form, as if in compromise. In the last movement there are ominous measures, and here Mr. Casals plays agitato strokes like whip lashes. The players were recalled many times for their play of this number.

The Rubinstein sonata is also one of the best in the cello repertory. It is put together with great variety, but with a compelling sense of unity. Rubinstein wrote a second movement with luscious cello passages. The third, presto, with short theme, was marked by Mr. Bauer's playing of its harp-like runs. His playing of all the piano parts was marked by musicianly insight and restraint. He was crystal clear in the Beethoven variations on Mozart's theme. That the piano sometimes clouds the cello is not the fault of the players, but is inherent in the conditions. Mr. Bauer could not have kept the piano down to any greater extent without loss of the musical meanings. This is chamber music, and some of the tones of the cello seemed to dissolve in the large spaces. But for the most part there was clarity.

With these two players there is a confluence of musical thought. Their notes need but occasional glances—they are doing what all great ensemble players do to so large an extent—they are listening.

It was a notable concert in that by their playing these men are reconciling a more or less reluctant public to accept the cello on a stage bare of all but the piano; and still more was it heartening to the music-hungry through the quality of the compositions presented—which many of them will contrast with the programs of our concert violinists

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FIVE MILES OF WIRES ORDERED FROM STREETS

Boston Commission Takes Steps for Underground Work in a Number of Thoroughfares in Several Districts

Wires in five miles more of Boston streets have been ordered underground by James E. Cole, commissioner of wires. The work will involve an expense of approximately $300,000 to the concerns which operate them. Since 1894, when the work of placing them underground began, nearly 100 miles of public streets have been freed of overhead wires.

The wire work, or underground laying this year, is to be in streets in Roxbury, West Roxbury, Charlestown, Brighton, Dorchester and East Boston. At the same time the city of Boston, through the mayor and Commissioner Cole, is framing a law which it will ask the Legislature to enact legalizing the continuance in Boston of the placing under the surface of five miles of street wires each year for the next five years.

Between 1894, when Boston first began officially to require the wires to be put into conduits or channels below the surface of the streets, and 1900 all the wires with the exception of the trolley wires were placed below the surface north of Dover and Berkeley streets. In this time about 48 miles of streets were cleared of wires in six years.

From 1900 until 1910 the wire department superintended the placing underground of wires on two miles of street each year. In 1910 and 1911 the city did four miles of wire conduiting. In 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 the city caused 20 miles of streets to be cleared of wires or at the rate of five miles a year. Now the mayor and the wire commissioner are asking that the state grant the city authority to compel the work to continue for five years more at the present rate.

Since the work began many millions of dollars have been spent by the Edison company, the Boston Elevated the Telephone company, the police and fire departments of the city in placing their wires in conduits under the street surface. Much of this work has been done voluntarily, but the wire department does not call a street cleared of wires officially until all of the overhead wires with the exception of the trolley have been put under ground.

Under the law, the commissioner prescribes three miles of main streets, avenues, highways or parts thereof, and two miles of side streets, avenues, highways or parts thereof. Under the intent of the law relating to the removal of overhead wires, by main streets, avenues or highways upon which main or trunk lines of poles, wires, cable and conductors are located, and by side streets are meant streets, avenues or highways upon which the lines of poles, wires, cables or conductors are not main or trunk lines.

The main streets selected for the year 1916 are as follows:

Roxbury—Tremont street, from Columbus avenue to Huntington avenue, a distance of 2685 feet.

West Roxbury—Corinth street, from Washington street to Belgrade avenue, 630 feet; Robert street, from Belgrade avenue to South street, 1370 feet; South street, from Robert street to Center street, 2550 feet.

Charlestown—Chelsea street, from Vine street to the Chelsea south draw bridge, a distance of 1525 feet.

Dorchester—Blue Hill avenue, from a point near Hazleton street to the Milton line, a distance of 3978 feet.

Brighton—Commonwealth avenue from Chestnut Hill avenue to within about 488 feet of Lake street, a distance of 3102 feet.

The so-called side streets selected are as follows:

East Boston—Marion street, from Bennington street to White street, 1788 feet.

Brighton—North Beacon street, from Cambridge street to a point 2640 feet away. Sutherland road, from Commonwealth avenue to Cleveland circle, a distance of 2084 feet. Chestnut Hill avenue, from Brookline line through Cleveland circle, thence Chestnut Hill avenue to Commonwealth avenue, a distance of 1213 feet.

Roxbury—Amory street, from Center street to Bragdon street, 1390 feet. Elm Hill avenue, from Warren street to a point 1445 feet away.

ADVERTISING TALKS PLANNED

Boston Y. M. C. U. advertising talks in the course conducted by the educational committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association for the remainder of the season on Monday evenings are as follows: "How to Make Type Talk," Bernard J. Lewis; "Finding the Right Mediums," F. N. Barbour; "Preparation of Copy," Henry Kuhns; "Arrangement: Balance," Herbert G. Porter; "Reasons-why Advertising," Charles R. Bellatty; "Suggestion Advertising," Arthur B. Hitchcock; "Cumulative Effects," Maj. P. F. O'Keefe; "Following Up Inquiries," by mail, salesmen and agents (3), Leonard Etherington; "The Work of an Advertising Manager," Frank A. Black; "The Work of an Advertising Agent," Charles E. Bellatty, and "Advertising Ethics," George B. Gallup.

NEW SCALE IS ADOPTED

Calling for 42½ cents an hour, an eight-hour day, half-pay for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays, a new wage scale was adopted yesterday by Building Laborers Union 22. It will be presented to the employers Feb. 1 and become operative June 1. The union indorsed A. J. Howlett, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Building Trades Council, for the vacancy existing on the schoolhouse commission.

ORGANIZATION OF JEWS IN UNITED STATES IS URGED

Louis D. Brandeis Chief Speaker at Boston Meeting Which Names Committee

Organization of the Jews of the United States to aid in the relief of the Jews in Europe was urged by Louis D. Brandeis at a meeting of nearly 400 delegates from the Jewish congregations and organizations of Greater Boston in Kingsley hall, Ford building, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of the temporary Boston Jewish congress committee.

As a result of the conference a Greater Boston Jewish congress committee was named with Louis E. Kirstein as chairman, to work in conjunction with other similar committees now being organized in every city and town in the United States for the holding of an American Jewish congress. Through the congress the Jews will demand, when the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers assemble in conference at the close of the present war, civil, political and economical rights for the Jew in whatever country he may live.

Mr. Brandeis pointed out to the assembled delegates that it is their duty, as it is the duty of the 3,000,000 Jews of the United States, to take the leading part in the relief of their coreligionists, and to make sacrifices to this end.

Other prominent men who took part in the discussion were Joseph M. Herman, vice-president of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston; Max Mitchell, president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company; Nathan Pinanski, president of the Adath Jeshurun synagogue, and Robert Silverman, grand secretary of the Independent Order Sons of Israel.

Following are the delegates elected to the committee: Congregations: Joseph M. Herman, representing Temple Israel; Nathan Pinanski, representing Congregation Adath Jeshurum; Joseph Sonnabend, representing Temple Mishkan Tefila, and Joseph Levenson, representing Congregation Beth El; Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Henry H. Levenson and Albert Hurwitz; men's clubs, Jacob R. Morse: charities, A. C. Ratshesky, David A. Lourie and Simon Vorenberg; workingmen's organizations, I. Hamlin; Sons of Israel, Samuel Sheinfein and Robert Silverman; Zionists, Mrs. Samuel Goodman and Dr. M. S. Rubin; women's organizations, Miss Goldie Bamber and Mrs. Arthur Berenson; educational organizations, Herman Lowenberg; Chevras, Abraham A. Simons and M. J. Sawyer; I. O. B. A., A. Rusoff, Jacob Wasserman and Nathan Eizholz; O. B. A., Albert Horowitz; fraternities, L. Nudal.

Resolutions were passed to indorse the proposal to hold a democratically convened American national Jewish congress for the discussion of Jewish problems. It was also resolved that the sum of $5 be contributed by each of the organizations represented toward the general congress fund.

MEMORIAL FOR PROHIBITION URGED

That the cause of national prohibition, which received a decided impetus at the recent Massachusetts state election, is to be boomed at the present session of the Legislature, was assured with the filing Saturday on behalf of Former Gov. Eugene N. Foss of resolutions reciting evils of the liquor traffic and memorializing Congress in favor of a national prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

These resolutions will be referred to the committee on federal relations for a public hearing and report.

TRUST COMPANY INQUIRY ASKED

Representative Giblin of Boston has introduced a bill in the House requiring the Governor, within 10 days after the passage of the bill, to appoint a committee of 10 members of the General Court, five Republicans and five Democrats, to make an examination of such trust companies as seem to the committee to need an examination, independent of the examination made by the bank examiner. The committee must make its report to the Legislature not later than the fourth Thursday in May.

GAS FIELDS STILL SOUGHT

DALLAS, Tex. — That untapped gas fields exist in northwest Texas is the opinion of United States geologists who made a survey there last summer, following requests from the mayors of Ft. Worth and Dallas that the Lone Star Gas Company be given additional Gas leases in Oklahoma as a means of perpetuating the gas supply, says a Ft. Worth dispatch in the News. The geologists were sent here to make the survey for Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL LEAGUE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—An interscholastic league, which takes in all the high schools in southwestern Connecticut, was formed here Saturday. The league takes in Bridgeport, Greenwich, Milford, Danbury, Norwalk and Ansonia. The league will take up baseball, football, basketball and track events. A constitution was adopted. No freshman is eligible to play.

WOMAN AS BANK DIRECTOR

TIFFIN, La.—For the first time in the history of southern banking, says a special to the Toledo Blade, women are to be elected to serve as bank directors. Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, Monday, was elected to the directorate of the Interstate Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans.

INSTITUTE ASKED TO RULE UPON NEUTRAL RIGHTS

Greater Recognition in World Law for Non-Belligerent Powers Urged Upon International Publicists by Sec. Lansing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of State Lansing, acting as a member of the recently organized American Institute of International Law, which is composed of five publicists from each of the 21 American republics, has recommended to that body a study of the question of neutral rights and neutral duties. This was conveyed by Mr. Lansing in a memorandum, the text of which was made public here Saturday by Dr. James Brown Scott, president of the institute and a member of the United States board of neutrality. Mr. Lansing asserts in his memorandum that the relations between belligerents and neutrals are governed at present by a code of rules which is imperfect. Judicial decisions and international agreements, he says, "have given all the advantage to the belligerent and have shown little regard for the rights of neutrals."

"It would appear," says Mr. Lansing's communication, "that it is time to reverse this process of treatment of the subject of neutrality and to deal with it from the point of view of the neutral."

Although the memorandum makes no mention of incidents of the European war, which affected either the United States or others of the American republics, it is regarded here as being of vital significance, especially to the people of the western hemisphere. Besides being taken as a frank expression of Mr. Lansing's attitude toward circumstances in which the United States and other American governments have occupied difficult positions because of the operations of European belligerents, it is also considered as an indication of the feeling on the part of the respective American governments that efforts should be made at once to prevent, in case of another world war, repetition of conditions under which neutral nations have suffered severely.

Mr. Lansing is one of the five members of the institute representing this country. The other four are: Elihu Root, honorary president; Mr. Scott, president; Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, and Dr. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania. Although the constitution of the institute confines its purpose mainly to developing international law and popularizing its basic rules among the peoples of the American continent, it has taken steps which indicate that its activity will be world-wide in scope. Dr. Scott announced that corresponding members have been elected in most of the European nations, including both belligerents and neutrals. Germany is to be represented by Harburger and Schucking; Austria-Hungary, Lammasch; Belgium, Alberic Rolin; Great Britain, Lawrence, Holland and Oppenheim; France, Renault, Delapradelle and Fauchille; Italy, Cattelani and Anzilotti; Netherlands, De Louter; Norway, Gram and Hagerup; Sweden, Kleen, and Russia, Taube.

This pronouncement of the secretary is regarded as most interesting in view of the pending questions in which his theory might apply. In the case of the cotton shipments, concerning which much has been said and on which question more will be said probably from the floor of the Senate, the "standpoint of the neutral" is that the cotton should be permitted to enter Germany. But it is understood here from "the standpoint of the Allies" that it never will enter Germany during the course of the war.

There has been some discussion also of the point raised by the state department that the Senate would have to decide whether the questions pending concerning American sea rights under the operation of the order-in-council are matters of mere vital interest or matters of honor.

In that connection a number of senators have been quoted to the effect that they would consider all these questions mere matters of vital interest and therefore subject to arbitration. From the standpoint of the Allies, however, it is known that the matter of the entrance of cotton into Germany is viewed not only as a matter of vital interest, but also a matter of honor, a matter of the very existence of their governments.

RECEIVE PERUVIAN MONETARY LAW DATA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The department of state has been informed by its consul-general at Callao, Peru, that the Peruvian monetary law, which became effective on Dec. 11, 1915, provides that the government is obliged to coin silver currency at the rate of 200,000 soles (£20,000) monthly; is authorized to negotiate a loan of £40,000; the banks are forbidden to hoard silver coin; speculation in the exchange of silver currency for Peruvian bank notes is prohibited and subject to a fine, and the free importation of Peruvian soles from abroad is authorized.

This information and a translation of the law has been sent to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce for publication.

SECRETARY LANE INDORSED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A telegram to Washington informs President Wilson that the San Francisco Bar Association has indorsed Secretary Franklin K. Lane of the interior for the vacancy in the United States supreme court.

This store invariably shows Spring and Summer styles in materials for immediate wear early in the New Year.

As usual we have this year shown Spring and Summer styles in large assortment long before all other stores.

Suitable Apparel for the Trip
For Promenade, For Out-Door Sports
For Social Functions in Southern Climes

Every woman who goes South this winter will want Gowns, Frocks, Dresses—many other garments, too, but especially dresses for the different occasions. You simply can't take too many dresses, so we have prepared abundantly for your every need.

Travel Garments en Route for the South

New Traveling Coats and Wraps in Bolivia cloth vicunas and other soft, rich materials.
New Traveling Suits in checks, in silk and in combinations of taffeta and serge.
New Traveling Hats in all materials. Most attractive are the new Panamas, Milans and Bangkoks in the smart mannish shapes.
Then there are New Traveling Boots, Gloves, Rugs—we are ready with the new and interesting. Luggage is entitled to a separate mention below.

For Morning Promenade, Piazza and Beach Wear

For all the long, quiet hours in the sunshine—there's a wide variety.

New Summery Suits in white serge and white cheviot are especially required. The new black and white check suits and the new colored checks are much worn and exceptionally smart.

New Silk Suits and combination of taffeta and serge are in demand.

The New Lingerie Dresses are much worn for morning hours on piazza or beach or a stroll in the sunshine. Dresses in plain and fancy voiles and lingerie dresses with colored sashes are seen everywhere.

Take several of these dresses with you, for you certainly will want them.

The New Sweaters in silk, zephyr weave and all wool Angoras for morning or evenings are here in profusion of new colors and styles.

The New Coats and Wraps are shown in novelty worsteds, Bolivia cloth, corduroys, coverts, vicunas and checks. Many are somewhat shorter and some show novelty flaring lines.

Summery Coats are showing several new and practical ideas in the embroidered various new shaped collars and cuffs, and many show richly colored linings.

The New Skirts and Blouses—Separate white corduroy skirts and new linen and fancy white cord skirts are worn with the new blouses. The fine sheer materials such as chiffon and the new Will o' the Wisp silk are used in blouses for Southern wear.

For Afternoon, Dansants and Other Social Functions

We give northern tourists going South every opportunity to select their complete wardrobe before leaving Boston, which is a distinct advantage.

Evening and Dansant Gowns in Pompadour silk with silver cloth and tulle; in taffeta with tulle overdrape; in silver brocaded taffetas, black tulle over cloth of gold; in soiree silk with silver embroidery; ribbon dansant frocks and of taffeta and tulle over cloth of gold or petticoats of silver. The largest selection of individual dresses we have ever shown at this time of the season.

New Piazza Dresses of voile, beautifully embroidered in white, pale pink and blue; copies of imported French frocks.

New Afternoon Dresses in white Georgette crepe with yards and yards of real Irish lace.

Promenade Suits for afternoon in white serge and cheviot, of silk and of taffeta combinations, are smart and modish.

In the New Coats and Wraps the colors most in demand are shades of tan, field mouse, Santiago browns, blues and greens; also fancy plaids and checks. We are showing a large variety for Southern wear.

The New Millinery for both morning and afternoon is simply fascinating. New hats in all materials for every occasion of your Southern trip.

The New Beach Sets of hat, work bag and circular beach cushion, all to match and in the same material—a unique millinery idea—are seen everywhere.

Sports Garments for Golf, Tennis, Tramping, Boating and Bathing

New Golf and Walking Suits are in serges, mixtures and the new plaids and checks. The new tennis and golf skirts are in stripes, plaids and plain colors with new belt and pocket effects.

New Silk Sweaters for golf and tennis; also the latest ideas in Angora and zephyr weave sweaters for general all round wear.

The Newest Bathing Suits are knitted worsted or taffeta, both with hats to match. Swimming Suits of course.

Southern Wear for Men
Street Floor—New Building

White Flannel Suits
White Flannel Trousers
Striped Flannel Suits
Golf Clubs and Bags
Blue Serge Suits
Homespun Golf Suits
Tweed Golf Suits
Golf Rain Jackets
Hats Shoes Neckwear Shirts

New Trunks and Bags
Street Floor—Main Store

Wardrobe Trunks
Cabin Steamer Trunks
Regular Steamer Trunks
Strong Traveling Trunks
New Week-End Trunks
New Hat Trunks
English Kit Bags
Black Enamel Cases
Traveling Bags in Black or Brown Leathers

Also large assortments of New Spring and Summer Styles in *Lingerie Blouses*, Traveling Dancing and Sports *Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery* and *all accessories* for your Southern journey.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

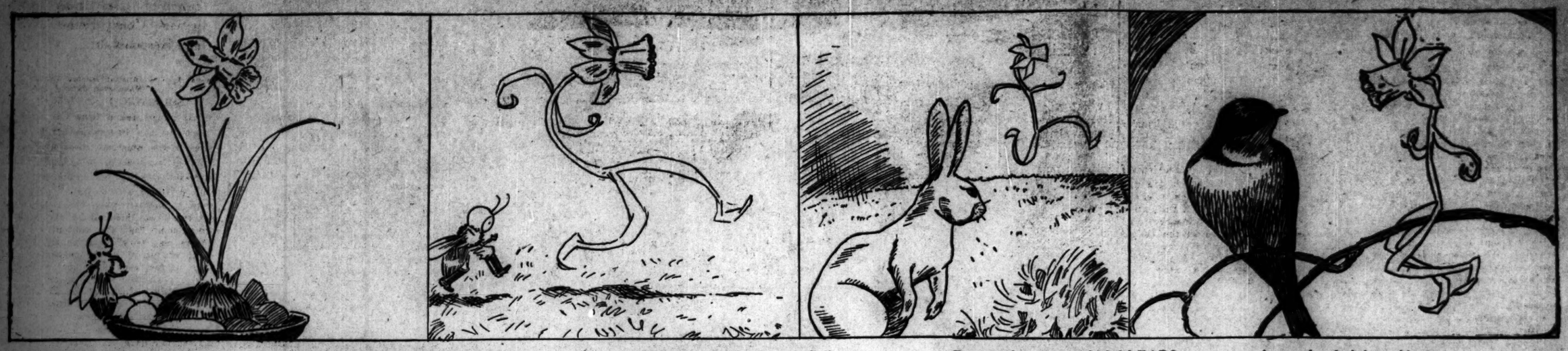
Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Tuesday Morning we open a New Travel and Recreation Bureau on the Street Floor, Main Store, for Steamship, Railway and Pullman Tickets and Theatre Tickets. *Let us plan your trip.*

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Adventures of Miss Daffodil Into the World Results in a Glad Return



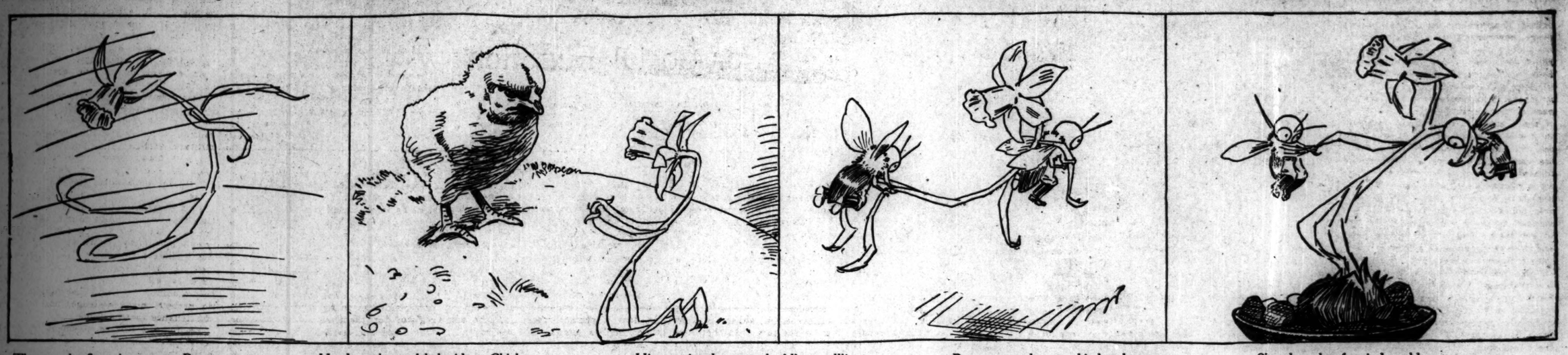
Miss Daffodil tells Buzz she will
No more stand still a-growing;
She thinks to walk about and talk
Would make her much more knowing.

Her place, he owns,—a dish of stones—
Might well, in time, grow tiresome;
Some seven-leagued boots would beat her roots,
If he were she, he'd hire some.

"If I've a stalk, then I can walk,"
Full promptly she opined;
Her leaves they leave as she takes leave,
Adventures for to find.

But soon she nears two frightful EARS,
And longs for wings to fly on,
And safely shun ferocious Bun,
She thinks he is a lion!

As on a bough she's perching now
For safety, near the sky,
A monstrous Bluebird says, "Who are YOU, Bird?"
And pins her—with his eye.



Then as she flees she meets a Breeze,
All in a playful mood;
He tweaks and twirls her ruffs and curls,
His manner is quite rude.

He drops her quick beside a Chick
Most awesome, fierce and bold;
She bends her knee nor dreams that he
Is only four hours old!

His gaze is solemn as what'd'you call'im,
Who ruled somewhere or other;
He says, "My rule is after school,
Run right straight home to mother!"

Buzz comes along, so kind and strong,
And summons Sam to aid;
Then safely home, no more to roam,
Miss Daffy is conveyed.

She plants her feet in her old seat,
Deep in the bulb-sheaf curled;
Her own true place henceforth she'll grace,
No more explore the world.

Scenes in Old Boston

In his book, "Boston Town," Horace E. Scudder gives an interesting description of one of Governor Winthrop's days in the early years of the Massachusetts colony.

"He lived where the Old South church now stands, in a two-story wooden house. A garden was about it, and from the windows he could look out upon the harbor and the islands with their farms, which were dotted about. His children were grown and no longer lived with him; his son John was Governor of Connecticut; . . . he (Governor Winthrop) and his wife lived alone in the house. He had some land, but the greater part of his property was gone. He was Governor of Massachusetts, and so the chief magistrate of the colony, and his time was divided between his private and his public affairs.

"We will suppose it to be Thursday: The morning bell had rung at half after four, when, I have no doubt, the Governor and his household arose; after breakfast the Governor walked along the road from his house to the market-place, where now stands the Old State House. Here the farmers from the neighboring country had brought in their vegetables and fruit, although the gardens and orchards in town furnished most that the gentlemen needed for their tables. The meal which the Governor's wife used was from grain sown, I suppose, on their out of town farm at Ten Hills, on the Mystic, and brought to the windmill on Copp's hill, or to that which stood where the West church on Cambridge street now stands, or perhaps to that near the foot of Summer street. A green lane led from it by the water-side, and up to what is now Milk street, to the Governor's garden, and if he were walking he may have come upon his wife, pail in hand, going to the spring near by for water.

"Perhaps, when he had been through the market, he went down the road that led to the water, and coming near the site of the first meeting-house, stopped to speak with William Davis, at his . . . shop, about the pump which Mr. Venner and some neighbors wanted to place near by; it would need to be talked over in General Court. He may have gone a little farther to the inn of the Three Mariners to see the innkeeper; . . . to say a word to some idler sunning himself on the wharf: . . . If he continued his walk to the Town Dock he would inquire what news had been heard of the fishing vessels, or of those which traded to the West Indies; he had for his part a little venture in the Blessing of the Bay, which he had built, the year after the settlement, near his farm on the Mystic: they might be looking for a ship from London with news from home. If the ship came in the master would carry Mr. Winthrop's letters to him, . . . His walk would take him along the shore to Capt. Nehemiah Bourne's ship-yard, near where Union wharf is now; he had been one of three men appointed to look the ground over near Captain Bourne's house, to determine on a proper place for building a ship, and the business was growing and prospering.

"Very likely he was to attend a meeting of the Great and General Court, and would go in the middle of the morning to the meeting-house to meet there the other magistrates and the ministers.

"It was in the meeting-house, I think, that the General Court was held, and all sorts of questions would come up before it—questions which are not now discussed in our Legislature, but which did not seem out of place in a meeting-house. The magistrates and the people for whom they were making laws were as much members of churches as they were townspeople, and they settled religious affairs in the General Court. There were, to be sure, a good many in the earliest days who were not church members, and these had nothing to say about the government. Only those who were members of churches had a right to vote, for Winthrop and his friends were trying very hard to have a state which should be governed according to the will of God, and they thought that only those who were bound together in their churches were able to know just what that will was. They made mistakes, but they were not the mistakes of men who were selfish or seeking to get some advantage over others.

"It may be that on his way home to dinner Governor Winthrop stopped to see Mr. Woodbridge, at the schoolhouse in School street, where King's Chapel now stands. The street was hardly more than a lane leading up to Centry hill, but the little schoolhouse stood on it, and so it got its name. The schoolmaster had fifty pounds a year and a house to live in; he had one usher, too, to help him. The school was for boys, and they were taught Latin. . . . The boys, no doubt had to study hard, but they had plenty of fun after school was out. . . . They had work enough, too, —work in the fields and on the wharves, for the town looked out that there should be no idlers. If fathers and mothers did not set them to work, the magistrates did. . . .

"Now, the day over, we can imagine Mr. Winthrop at home writing a letter to his son John, the Governor of Connecticut. Upon the wall hangs the portrait of him, said to be by the famous painter Van Dyck, and now in the Senate Chamber at the State House. His books, forty or fifty in all, are in a chest or on some shelves. . . . If it was winter there was a fire on the hearth, for stoves had not yet come in, and candles burned on the table. He had received letters from his son by an Indian messenger. There was no regular postal system, and people depended on chance travelers or on such messengers as might be sent on purpose. It was a common thing to employ Indians, who were hardy and fleet, on such errands. This Indian may have been bidden to wait for the return letters, and the Governor writing to his son would tell him the latest news he had received from England,—news which today the plainest person could read in his morning newspaper, but which then came laboriously by ship only to the chief men. . . . But his letters were chiefly of public affairs, for when he came to America and engaged in the new colony it was not so much to mend his own fortunes, which would have fared better in England, but because he would help forward a settlement where God's people could live honest lives."

The Children's Hour

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened,
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,
Descending the broad hall stair,
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence:
Yet I know by their merry eyes
They are plotting and planning together
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,
A sudden raid from the hall!
By three doors left unguarded
They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret
O'er the arms and back of my chair;
If I try to escape, they surround me;
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,
Their arms about me entwine,
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen
In his Mouse-Tower on the Rhine!

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,
Because you have scaled the wall,
Such an old mustache as I am
Is not a match for you all!

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But put you down into the dungeon
In the round-tower of my heart.

* * * * * * * * * * *

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Days of the Month

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November;
All the rest have thirty-one;
February twenty-eight alone,—
Save in leap year, at which time
February's days are twenty-nine.

(1916 is leap year, and it may be interesting to understand when a leap year comes. It comes every time the year is evenly divisible by 4. Of the years that end a century, every fourth is leap year, beginning with the year 2000. These years are divisible by 400.)

Indians Show Their Gratitude

In Anna Howard Shaw's "Story of a Pioneer," are many interesting experiences of the wilderness frontier where she lived as a girl. Speaking of the Indians, she writes:

"In my first encounter with them I was alone in the woods at sunset with my small brother Harry. We were hunting a cow James had bought, and our young eyes were peering eagerly among the trees, on the alert for any moving object. Suddenly at a little distance, and coming directly toward us, we saw a party of Indians. There were five of them, all men, walking in single file, . . . their moccasined feet causing not even a rustle among the dry leaves that carpeted the woods. . . . Harry was carrying a rope with which we had expected to lead home our reluctant cow, and I seized one end of it and whispered to him that he would 'play horse,' pretending he was driving me. We pranced toward the Indians on feet that felt like lead, . . . but as we passed them they did not give to our little impersonation of care-free children even the tribute of a side-glance. They were, we realized, headed straight for our home; and after a few moments we doubled on our tracks and, keeping at a safe distance from them among the trees, ran back to warn our mother that they were coming.

"As it happened James was away, and mother had to meet her unwelcome guests supported only by her young children. She at once prepared a meal, however, and when they arrived she welcomed them calmly and gave them the best she had. After they had eaten they began to point at and demand objects they fancied in the room . . . and my mother who was afraid to annoy them by refusal, gave them what they asked. Though they left without expressing any appreciation of her hospitality, they made her a second visit a few months later, bringing a large quantity of venison and a bag of cranberries as a graceful return. These Indians were Ottawas; and later we became very friendly with them."

The Wind

I saw you toss the kites on high
And blow the birds about the sky;
And all around I heard you pass,
Like ladies' skirts across the grass—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

I saw the different things you did,
But always you yourself you hid.
I felt you push, I heard you call,
I could not see yourself at all—
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song!

O you that are so strong and cold,
O blower, are you young or old?
Are you a beast of field and tree
Or just a stronger child than me?
O wind, a-blowing all day long,
O wind, that sings so loud a song.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Water-Loving Bird

The story of the dipper, a bird that loves the water, is told by Oliver G. Pike in his book, "Bird Biographies." The dipper may even build its nest under the dashing water of a small fall, where it has to pass through the water every time it enters or leaves the nest. This bird delights in the water, and it may be seen for hours diving into the swift brooks or running over the stones with the water flowing over its back and wings. It even walks along up the stream, breasting what must seem to it a very strong current of water.

Mr. Pike knows a dipper's nest under an old stone bridge. One of the stones had fallen out, not far from the flowing water, and in the space thus left the dipper had made its nest. Mr. Pike happened to be there one day when four baby dippers were learning to fly and swim. He writes: "On a rock in the river the parents sat, bobbing up and down, spreading their wings and calling loudly. Backwards and forwards they went to their young, urging them to follow them." One gave a hop and slipped down into the water, but, not a bit scared at this mishap, he followed his parents, and found to his astonishment that his wings would carry him wherever he wished to go. The other three followed, one giving the quaintest little hops from stone to stone, as though he did not wish to get his feet wet. One would have supposed that he had on his best shoes. And so down the river they all went, bobbing and skipping and diving over the stones and pebbles and along the smooth sandy river bed."

A Clever Toy Croquet Set

Marion Smith, 12 years old, of Cleveland, O., has made a table croquet set which won a prize offered by the Cleveland Plain Dealer for its toy contest. Marion Smith herself tells how she made this entertaining toy:

"I made a toy croquet set out of some pieces of wire, a few spools and button molds, and a few nails. The croquet mallets were made of spools with nails driven into them to form handles. I made the stakes by driving nails into button molds so that they stood upright. For the wickets I used wire bent to form arches and inserted it in the sawed off heads of spools. The holes in the spools were filled with beeswax to keep the wire from slipping out. I used marbles for croquet balls. I bought five cents worth of wire and two cents worth of nails. I had the button molds and spools, so this croquet set cost me seven cents."

Camping Outfit on Wheels

Few cars are more fully equipped for touring than one driven by a Michigan motorist who does much overland traveling. It is a six-cylinder, seven-passenger machine that has been fitted with many ingenious and utilitarian devices which make it a veritable camping outfit on wheels.

It is provided with very complete cooking facilities, has hot and cold running water, a disappearing dining table, a refrigerator capable of holding enough provisions for two days, a double hammock bed, and abundant storage space. With these accessories the tourist may travel for hundreds of miles in comfort without planning his itinerary to include towns with good hotels for night stops.

The dining table is fitted to the top and back of the front seat. Beneath this is a refrigerator which is drained through the floor of the car. The luncheon kit is of the suitcase type and includes vacuum bottles, all necessary dishes for serving several persons, and silverware. A dust-proof trunk is carried on a baggage rack at the rear. This is of sufficient size to hold three suitcases, thereby eliminating the discomfort which comes with crowding the tonneau. On the left running board is a special tool box in which various accessories, including a rubber vulcanizer, are packed. The tires are pumped and the upholstery cleaned by means of a four-cylinder pump permanently mounted with the motor.

When driving through city streets a small electric warning signal is used, but on country roads a powerful marine horn in employed. The car naturally is equipped with an electric starter and lights. In addition to the usual lighting equipment, however, there is a dome lamp for illuminating the interior of the machine at night when a stop is made and it is desired to read or write. Roller shades that may be operated from the driver's seat dim the headlights for city use, while a green pilot lamp, mounted on the left fender, assists approaching motorists to pass safely on narrow roads at night. A searchlight is also attached to the windshield of the driver's side of the car.

A hammock bed is designed to be hung lengthwise of the car above the seats. The right half of this may be set up so that one person may sleep while the car is driven by another. A lavatory is provided on the left running board, as well as a dish washer. A cold-water tank contains water for drinking and cooking purposes, and also supplies the radiator.—Popular Mechanics.

Where Reindeer Work

Many people have an idea that reindeer are more ornamental than useful, says the Detroit Free Press, but they have a very wrong idea of the pretty animal. The reindeer fills many requirements and is very useful. In the far north it is a beast of burden and proves itself fleet, strong and obedient. Reindeer herds, under the guidance of the United States government, are filling an important place in the lives of the natives of Alaska. Some years ago a missionary to Labrador imported a herd of reindeer into that country. The animals have proved nothing short of a boon to the dwellers in that place.

Following success with the animals there, the Canadian government shipped a herd from Labrador to the Mackenzie district in northern Canada, where climatic conditions very much resemble those in Alaska and Labrador. Owing to the long trip by steamer, rail, scowboat and trail, the animals were forced to travel 4000 miles.

How Cows and Horses Get Up

How cows and horses get up? Lots of people don't know, and perhaps some people think that both animals behave in the same way. But a cow always rises first on her hind legs, leaning on her "elbows" in front; and a horse, on the other hand, rises high on his fore-legs first, sitting back for a moment just like a dog.—Detroit Free Press.

Legend of the Pekinese

An ancient story told in Town and Country relates that the lion, king of the forest, was very fond of a marmoset, which is a small South American monkey. But the lion was so big that the marmoset was afraid of her friend, so the lion went to those who ruled in the forest and said:

"What can I do? . . . I cannot make my voice small or my body small."

His answer was: "You must remain as you are; you are the king of the forest—be content."

But the lion was still unhappy, and at length returned to plead his cause once more. He asked to be turned into some other shape; he did not care what shape so long as he became small like the marmoset.

And then the rulers said: "We must humiliate you to a certain extent for not being satisfied that you are the glorious monarch of the forest, and we will give you the shape of a dog, small and shapely."

The lion was much pleased when he found himself changed into a small dog with a mane and small loins. They told him: "You will start a new kind of dog —you will have a face of a lion and a mane and body of a lion, and be tawny, and your color will be of the sun, and forever and ever you will be known as the 'lion dog.'"

And so began the Pekinese breed of Chinese dogs who are centuries old and are still called "lion dogs."

THE ARMOR BARONS

II.

One of the chief excuses for the existence of huge armor plants is the argument that no government could possibly sustain the arsenals necessary to provide for its armies in the time of war. On this account, it is maintained, the great system of private arms factories is a necessity, and being a state necessity, the state must see that they get sufficient orders to keep them going in time of peace, so that their energies may be in full operation in the day of war. Creusot, Erith, Essen, Solingen, are all of them maintained in this way. In the days of peace they manufacture for their own governments, and also for any other government who requests anything from them. Essen has for years past fed the armies of the Sultan, Creusot has supplied the Balkan kingdoms, Solingen has helped to arm the soldiers of the Tsar, Erith has sent ships and guns to South America. When war comes this friendly internationalism suddenly ceases. The whole output is directed into the arsenals of the country in which the works are situated.

In accomplishing all this there is no greater help than a free press, though a "reptile" press is not without its advantages. What the "reptile" press could do Bismarck hinted. What a free press may do Karl Liebknecht has something more than indicated. The press of the European continent is far more highly specialized than the press in either the United Kingdom or the United States. Every government has its semi-official mouthpiece, the paper which is known to reflect its views, and give utterance to them at the correct moment. The use of the press, however, for such ends, goes far deeper than this, and it was not for want of knowledge that Bismarck spoke of the "reptile" press, reptile inasmuch as it was under the control of those who paid the piper and called the tune. There are states in which every ministry likes to have its own organ, with almost ludicrous results when some war office and ministry of marine get at loggerheads over policy or administration. In a like manner the great war plants know how to get their views stated in the press, and in some instances do something more than even control a specific organ. What all this means was made very clear a few years ago, during the debates in the Reichstag on certain incidents which had occurred in Krupps. "Dillingen," thundered Dr. Liebknecht, alluding to the great works there, during this debate in the Reichstag, "Dillingen is Stumm, Stumm is Schubert, and Schubert is Die Post." Was it not, he asked, Die Post which was so aggressive in the midst of the Morocco incident, when all Europe was on the verge of war? Was it not Die Post which endeavored to convert the incident in a Nancy café into a casus belli? On each of these occasions Europe was saved by its diplomatists, but only saved for the probable worse struggle of today. What Die Post did in Berlin, the Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung did in Leipzig, in publishing that wonderful "war extra," circularized as calculated to create "a deep impression in Germany and an enormous sensation abroad." This really superb piece of printing had as its background, and so as its paymaster, the advertisements of the arms companies, which were certainly the firms most likely to profit by its effort. Then there was another famous company which was responsible for that wonderful attempt to induce the French press to publish a statement that the government was about to accelerate the equipment of the army with machine guns, and to double the number originally provided for. The attempt was to be made on the Figaro in the first instance, and following that on some other equally reputable organ, the desire being to create in Germany the excitement necessary to bring about a corresponding increase of German equipment.

It is not often, of course, that these incidents occur in a way that they can be illuminated with the radiance of a Reichstag debate, nor are they characteristic of a single nation. Equally curious things occur in other countries. Such, for instance, as the revelations which were made in M. Jaures' L'Humanité. Bulgaria and Serbia, M. Jaures' paper insisted, were anxious to obtain their guns and ammunition from Essen on the ground that if there was not much difference in the cannon, there was a considerable advantage in the German powder and in the dates of delivery. This did not suit the great French armor plants, and the great French armor plants were indirectly the French bankers, for if, as Herr Liebknecht says, Dillingen is Stumm, Stumm is Schubert, and Schubert is Die Post, then, as M. André Morizet declares, Creusot is the chairman of the Banque de France, and the Banque de France a banker of the Bulgarian and Serbian loans. What was the result? The Banque de France put pressure on Belgrade and Sofia. It insisted that if out of the milliards it was prepared to lend the Balkan powers, arms were to be purchased, the order must come to the Creusot works, and so the chairman of the Banque de France lent money to Bulgaria and Serbia, and Bulgaria and Serbia bought arms from the chairman of the Creusot company, who happened to be the same person as the governor of the Banque de France.

There is a generous recognition of the cosmopolitan idea in all this, worthy of a better cause. The bond which welded together an Austrian, German, and Belgian arms factory would have been more worthy of imitation if they had been producing bread instead of bullets. Even then the underlying groundwork of this arrangement left something to be desired so far as the public was concerned. It was based, so Dr. Liebknecht explained, on the lines of the Dortmund agreement. That is to say each factory had a free hand in its own district. When, however, inquiries came from the outside, the companies, in order to avoid the vice of competition, met together and fixed the price to be tendered and the firm which was to accept the offer. The firm so decided upon then proceeded to tender at the fixed rate, the others being careful to tender at a higher rate, which put them out of the running. When the order was secured and payment in due course received, the self-abnegation of the other firms was rewarded by a proportionate share of the profits as previously agreed upon. Undershaft & Lazarus, we are convinced, would have found it difficult to surpass this, though we have a suspicion that Andrew Undershaft might have regarded himself as the victim of blackmail upon the part of his allies, if he had not been able to drive them from competition and to occupy the field alone.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

West room of Sun Temple, showing four-foot double walls as Dr. Fewkes filled and cemented them

C. O. D. PARCEL POST MAY EXTEND TO PHILIPPINES

Steps are being taken by the United States postal authorities to determine if there is sufficient demand to warrant extension of the C. O. D. parcel post service with the Philippine islands. This action is being taken as a result of inquiries made by several firms in this direction. Shippers and manufacturers in Boston and vicinity are being asked their views on the situation by Postmaster William F. Murray under instructions from the third assistant postmaster-general at Washington.

The following explanation of the move is given in a letter the postmaster has received from the department:

"A few firms having inquired whether the domestic C. O. D. service extends to the Philippine islands the same as the domestic insured service, the department desires definite information as to whether there is any demand for such service with those possessions. Will you please inquire of the mail order houses and other large shippers of commodities to the Philippines, located in your city, as to whether they have had in the past or are at present having any demand for a C. O. D. parcel post service with the Philippine islands and the probable extent of their patronage of such a service if inaugurated.

"Care must be exercised not to create the impression that the establishment of this service has been decided upon by the department, as this is merely a preliminary to a thorough and careful consideration of the subject and the Philippine postal service may not be in a position to accept or carry out the details of such an arrangement."

ELIHU ROOT HONORED BY NEW YORK BAR

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 800 jurists and attorneys attended a dinner given Saturday night by the New York State Bar Association in honor of former United States Senator Elihu Root. Tribute to Mr. Root's service to the nation and to the bar was paid by Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, retiring president of the association, who presided as toastmaster; Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, Robert C. Smith, K. C., of Montreal; Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks and Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war.

Those at the head table were Henry W. Taft, Albert A. Atwater, K. C., of Montreal; Cuthbert W. Pound, Gen. Peter W. Meldrum, former Atty.-Gen. George W. Wickersham, Morgan J. O'Brien, the new president of the association; former Chief Judge of of the Court of Appeals Edgar M. Cullen, Justice John Proctor Clarke of the appelate division, Alton B. Parker, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, Henry St. George Tucker, Richard V. Lindabury and James Byrne.

VERMONTERS TO MEET

The thirteenth annual dinner of the Vermont Association of Boston will be held at the Hotel Vendome next Saturday evening. The chief speakers are expected to be Gov. Charles W. Gates of Vermont, Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts and James Hartness, chairman of the Vermont state board of education.

ANCIENT SUN TEMPLE FOUND IN MESA VERDE

Remarkable Prehistoric Ruin Unearthed in United States National Park—Ideas Broadened on Culture of Aborigines

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report just submitted to the secretary of the interior by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, who conducted the excavations of last summer in the Mesa Verde national park, shows that the ruins then unearthed were of extraordinary interest. In fact, Sun Temple, as it has been named, is an altogether new and mysterious type of ruin, the discovery of which Dr. Fewkes calls a service to American archaeology.

The mound which Dr. Fewkes, at the request of the interior department, opened last summer lay on a point of the mesa directly across Cliff canyon, and opposite the celebrated prehistoric ruin known as Cliff Palace. Stones strewn on its surface had shown signs of having been worked artificially, indicating the character of the masonry of some ancient building undoubtedly buried below. Cedar or pinyon trees of great age grew upon the mound. Indications pointed to a building of large size. Dr. Fewkes had reported these facts as long ago as 1909, and it had become his great desire to penetrate the mystery.

All his hopes, Dr. Fewkes reports, were realized. "The results of three months' work," he says, "were more striking than had been expected. There was brought to light a type of ruin hitherto unknown in the park, and the building excavated shows the best masonry and is the most mysterious ruin yet discovered in a region rich in so many prehistoric remains. It is believed that it was intended for the performance of rites and ceremonies; the first of its type devoted to religious purposes yet recognized in the Southwest.

"The ruin was constructed in a commanding situation in the neighborhood of large inhabited cliff houses. It sits somewhat back from the edge of the canyon, but near enough to present a marked object from all sides, especially the neighboring mesas. It must have presented an imposing appearance."

The ruin has the form of the letter D. The building is in two sections, the larger of which, taken separately, is also D-shaped. This is considered the original building. The addition enlarging it is regarded as an annex. The south wall, which is straight and includes both the original building and the annex, is 121.7 feet long. The ruin is 64 feet wide.

There are about 1000 feet of walls in the whole building. These walls average four feet in thickness, and are double, inclosing a central core of rubble and adobe. They are uniformly well made.

"The rooms in this building," continues the report, "vary in form and type, one kind being circular, the other rectangular. The former are identified as kivas, or sacred rooms; the purpose of the latter is unknown. There are two circular rooms or kivas of about equal size in the original building, and a third occupies the center of the annex.

"There are 23 other rooms, 14 of which are in the original building, the walls of which are parallel; several curved, others straight. Three of the former had entrances from the roofs, four had lateral doors into the plaza, and the remainder are arranged in two series, the members of which communicate with each other. None of the rooms of the annex have lateral doorways.

"Not a single room, either of circular or rectangular form, shows any signs of plastering, but all joints between stones, from the bottom to the top, are carefully pointed with adobe and generally chinked with stones. The arch was unknown, but the corners were practically perpendicular, implying the use of a plumb bob. The curbed walls are among the best in the ruin."

Outside the main building is a circular building with walls four feet thick which closely resembles the base of a tower.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Ruins of the Sun Temple, showing sacred kivas and other rooms

This was probably intended, like the "tower" in Cliff Palace, for ceremonial rites.

One of the most interesting features is the embellishment of the walls by geometrical figures cut in their surfaces—a rare form of decoration. Several stones with incised figures were set in the walls. Generally the designs are geometric, but there are others, including the figure of a ladder leaning against a wall, turkey tracks and the conventional sign for flowing water.

"The importance of these incised figures on stones set in walls," says the report, "lies in the fact that they seem to indicate an advance in architectural decoration not represented in other prehistoric buildings in the Southwest. They may be regarded as first steps in mural sculpture, a form of decoration that reached such an advanced stage in old ruins in Mexico and Central America. The fine masonry, the decorated stones that occur in it, and the unity of plan stamp Sun Temple as the highest example of Mesa Verde architecture."

The walls were constructed of the sandstone of the neighborhood. Many stone hammers and pecking stones were found in the neighborhood.

One of the most remarkable features of the structure is a stone fossil set in the outer wall near the southwest corner. F. H. Knowlton of the United States National Museum, has identified this as the fossil leaf of a palm tree of the Cretaceous epoch. The point is that the rayed leaf resembled the sun, and the ancient races were sun worshipers.

"At all events," says Dr. Fewkes, "they have partially inclosed this emblem with walls in such a way as to inclose the figure on three sides, leaving the inclosure open on the fourth or west side. There can be no doubt that the walled inclosure was a shrine, and the figure in it may be a key to the purpose of the building. The shape of the figure on the rock indicates a symbol of the sun, and if this conclusion be correct, there can hardly be a doubt that solar rites were performed about it."

"It is impossible," says the report, "to tell when Sun Temple was begun or how long it took for its construction or when it was deserted. There are indications that its walls were never completed, and from the amount of fallen stones there can hardly be a doubt that when it was abandoned they had been carried up in some places at least six feet above their present level. The top of the wall had been worn down at any rate six feet in the interval between the time it was abandoned and the date of my excavation of the mound. No one can tell the length of this interval in years.

"We have, however, knowledge of the lapse of time because the mound had accumulated enough soil on its surface to support growth of large trees. Near the summit of the highest wall in the annex there grew a juniper or red cedar of great antiquity, alive and vigorous when I began work. This tree undoubtedly sprouted after the desertion of the building and grew after a mound had developed from fallen walls. Its roots penetrated into the adjacent rooms and derived nourishment from the soil filling them. A section of this tree was found by Gordon Parker, supervisor of Montezuma national forest, to have 360 annual rings. It is not improbable that this tree began to grow on the top of the Sun Temple mound shortly after the year 1540, when Coronado first entered New Mexico, but how great an interval elapsed during which the walls fell to form the mound in which it grew and how much earlier the foundations of the ruined walls were laid no one can tell. A conservative guess of 250 years is allowable for the interval between construction and the time the cedar began to sprout, thus carrying the antiquity of Sun Temple back to about 1300 A. D.

"The argument that appeals most strongly to me in support of the theory that Sun Temple was a ceremonial building is the unity shown in its construction. In primitive society only one purpose could have united the several clans who built such a structure, and this purpose must have been a religious one. This building was constructed for worship, and its size is such that we may practically call it a temple.

"On the theory that it was intended for that purpose, we can easily interpret one or two facts that otherwise are without significance. The shrine at its southwest cornerstone is worthy of notice in this connection. It bears on its floor a symbol resembling the sun, which implies complex ceremonies.

"No one doubts that the three massive, circular-walled rooms, two in the main plaza and one in the annex, are religious rooms, and a glance at the ground plan shows they are prominent architectural features. They show from their prominence that whatever theory of the use of Sun Temple we adopt we must not overlook the ceremonial object. The existence of many rooms entered from the roofs and the absence of external doors in all implies secrecy. The mysteries here performed were not open to all; only the initiated could enter.

"On the theory that this structure was erected by people from several neighboring cliff dwellings for ceremonies held in common, we may suppose that the builders came daily from their dwellings in Cliff Palace and other houses, and returned at night, after they had finished work, to their homes. The trails down the sides of the cliffs which the workmen used are still to be seen. The place was frequented by many people, but there is no evidence that any one clan dwelt near this mysterious building during its construction.

"Sun Temple was erected by the cliff dwellers as a specialized building mainly for religious purposes, and, so far as known, is the first of its type recognized in the Mesa Verde area."

This remarkable discovery marks, in the opinion of Dr. Fewkes, merely the beginning of a still more remarkable development.

"The Mesa Verde," he says, "is unique in its educational importance. It is destined ultimately to be a mecca for all students of the prehistory of the Southwest and an object lesson to all visitors who wish to see the best preserved buildings of pre-Columbian times in our country. It is desirable to open up these precious remains of antiquity carefully, following a definite plan, availing ourselves of methods acquired by experience.

"Three good representations of the type of ruins called cliff dwellings have already been excavated and repaired, viz., Cliff Palace, Spruce-Tree House, and Balcony House, to which I have this year added another of the same type, viz., Oak-Tree (Willow) House.

"Although we have always thought of the ruins of the Mesa Verde as cliff dwellings, the work of the past year has greatly broadened our ideas of the architecture, and hence the culture of the aborgines of Mesa Verde."

PREPAREDNESS IS CRITICIZED

Speaking on "Humanity First" the Rev. John Howard Mellish of New York told the Ford Hall gathering last night that the ideals and purposes of the United States will be hopelessly subjected if the country yields to the present agitation for military preparedness. He pointed to the 100 years of peace between this country and Great Britain because of the foresight of John Quincy Adams in demanding disarmament along the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

POWER LAUNDRIES INCREASE

An increase of 111 establishments from 1909 to 1914 is shown in a census of the power laundries in Massachusetts according to a statement just issued by S. L. Rogers, director of the bureau of the census, department of commerce. Haverhill led with an increase of from six to sixteen and Lynn added six new plants.

HOTEL MEN BACK OF REGISTRY BILL AS REINTRODUCED

Massachusetts Legislature Again to Consider Measure Designed to Stop Improper Conduct

With the backing and accompanied by a petition of the Hotel Men's Association, the "hotel registry" bill, aimed to stop improper conduct in hotels, has been reintroduced in the 1916 session of the Massachusetts Legislature. The measure was presented last year by private individuals and was lost in the Senate on a deadlock.

The bill requires the signing on hotel registers of the "true name and residence" of all persons using rooms. Violation of this feature of the proposed law would be punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment. Ample opportunity is provided for inspection of hotel conditions by the proper authorities.

The substance of the bill is in the four following sections, one of which, section 3, is a new draft of similar provisions in last year's bill:

Section 2. Hotels and all premises maintained wholly or in part under innholders' licenses in all cities and towns shall be at all times subject to inspection, with reference to conditions existing upon the premises, by the police or other officers lawfully exercising the functions of police and by inspectors and agents of the officer or board charged with the duty of licensing innholders. Report of the unlawful conditions existing upon or about such premises shall forthwith be made to the licensing board or officer.

Section 3. All persons licensed as innholders shall keep a register in permanent form for the recording of the true name and residence of every person occupying or sharing in occupying for any period of time whatever of the day or night a sleeping room upon the premises controlled by the licensee, together with true and accurate record of the room or rooms assigned to such person or persons. The register so kept shall be at all times open to the inspection of the police and to officers and inspectors.

Section 4. All persons occupying and sharing in occupying rooms, as described in the preceding section, shall either sign their true names and residences in such register or shall cause their true names and residences to be entered upon the register for them, or shall state their true name and residence to the licensee or to his employee in custody of the register, who shall enter them upon the register.

Section 5—Any person knowingly signing or entering or causing the entering of a false name of residence in a register required by the provisions of this act to be kept shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for not more than two months for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

HORSE ASSOCIATION DINNER

The dinner and meeting of the recently formed Massachusetts Protective Association for Horses will be held at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening. The organization is designed to secure safe roads for horses in both city and country, and the Work Horse Relief Association strongly advises all city horse owners to join the protective association. One of the directors is George F. Stebbins, secretary of the Master Teamsters Association.

VON PAPEN DATA COPIES AWAITED WITH INTEREST

May Aid United States in Prosecution of Cases Under Investigation—Count Bernstorff Denies Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official copies of the papers taken from Captain Von Papen by the British authorities and given to the American embassy in London are awaited in Washington with interest. Officially the relations of the United States and Captain Von Papen were terminated when the request for his recall was honored by the German government, but the contents of the letters may be of value to the department of justice in the prosecution of some of the cases now under investigation. It is a fact, as stated on the best of authority, that the department of justice has full and complete information about the activities of every official, diplomatic or otherwise, in all the enterprises that have been carried on either to destroy ammunition plants in this country or to prevent the shipment of munitions.

The evidence on the person of Captain Von Papen, it is taken, will serve to justify the action taken for his recall, if any justification were needed, and, what is considered more important, it may furnish additional evidence to strengthen the cases now pending.

In explanation of the activities of Captain Von Papen, it is said at the German embassy that the ambassador paid considerable sums of money to Captain Von Papen, ostensibly for the routine expenses of the captain as a military attache, but that no accounting was made therefor and that Captain Von Papen was in no way responsible to the ambassador for the expenditures.

This explanation is offered as indicating that many things might have been done by Captain Von Papen without the knowledge of the ambassador. In fact, Count Bernstorff denied that anything irregular has been done by or from the embassy, although he refuses to accept responsibility for what individuals may do without his knowledge, nor will he countenance these actions.

As for the alleged payment of $700 to Werner Horn it was said at the Embassy that this money might have been paid for attorney fees. Embassy officials were much interested in the question of whether the check stub was dated before or after the date of the explosion which blew up the Canadian Pacific bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETS

Boston Central Labor Union passed resolutions at its meeting yesterday, calling upon Governor McCall to remove the metropolitan water and sewerage board for not seeing that "customary and prevailing wages" were paid on a pipe laying job in Newton. In another resolution the union protests against the alleged refusal of Secretary Daniels of the navy to raise the wages of certain employees at the Charlestown navy yard as recommended by the wage board. The union also passed a resolution for an appropriation for equipping the navy yard to build one of the proposed new battleships.

Filene's

Real Fur Bargains are scarce this year

Last week we picked from a $15,000 stock of furs that women *want now* at important concessions from early season prices. We chose the muffs and sets listed below as the kind *most* in demand.

Some of the coats listed are from our own stock and some are the results of special-price purchases. All are *extra values;* all carry the Filene guarantee.

Fur Muffs

Natural raccoon pillow or round muffs, 2 stripes, $10; 3 stripes, $12.50.
Natural nutria round muffs, $10.
Natural or black opossum round muffs, $12.50.
Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) round muffs, $12.50.
Black skunk pillow or round muffs, $12.50; larger ones, $15.
Beaver round muffs, $15.
Natural mink pillow muffs, 3 stripes, $15; 4 stripes, $25.
Black lynx pillow or round muffs, $25.
Natural skunk muffs, round, $25; melon shaped, $37.50.
Natural mink pillow or round muffs, $37.50.

Fur Sets

Natural nutria sets, $12.50.
Gray fox sets, $18.50.
Black or taupe wolf sets, $25.
Natural or black skunk sets, $25.
Natural raccoon sets, $25.
Sable or black fox sets, $37.50.
Black or natural lynx sets, $37.50.
Black bear sets, $42.50.
Red fox sets, $42.50.
Taupe, black or smoked fox sets, $50.
Natural skunk sets, $50.
Blue fox sets, $65.
Special values in men's fur and fur-lined coats from $19.50 to $350.

Fur Trimmings

Prices greatly reduced.
(Sixth Floor)

Fur Coats

Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coats, 40-inch, $75.
Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coats with sable, skunk or beaver collar and cuffs, $95.
Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) coats, 45-inch, skunk or beaver collar and cuffs and border, $125.
Natural muskrat coat, plain or with Hudson seal (dyed muskrat) collar, cuffs and belt, $62.50.
Near seal (sheared dyed coney) coats, 40-inch, $62.50; with skunk collar, $75.
Sable squirrel coats, 40-inch, $75.
Natural raccoon coats, 45-inch, $85. 52-inch, $95.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

CHAIRMAN CLARK RESENTS CRY OF "PORK BARREL"

Defends Congressmen From Charge of Plundering Public Treasury in Getting Money for Buildings in Their Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Clark of Florida, chairman of the House committee on public buildings and grounds, spoke in the House today on the appropriation bill. In his speech Mr. Clark said:

"It seems to me that the many articles which have appeared in the public press of the country during the past three or four years, condemning the committee and holding up the Congress itself to public scorn and ridicule for alleged indulgence in 'pork barrel' legislation, demand from some one a plain simple statement of the real facts, if nothing more. The story of ridicule and abuse of the committee and of Congress for what has been designated 'pork barrel' legislation was brought into being by certain sensational metropolitan newspapers and saffron-colored magazines and has been so assiduously nurtured by the same agencies that the general public has begun to believe that the chief occupation of the average member of Congress is the plundering of the public treasury for the sole benefit of his particular district. In fact, it has been made to appear that public building bills have been framed with no regard whatever to the needs of the public service; without reference to the public revenues; with entire disregard of all economic administration and have been constructed solely upon the idea of giving to every member of Congress and senator, a slice of the pie.

"If these things are true—if members of Congress are actuated in their legislative conduct by no higher motive than to grab from the public treasury all they can get for their own districts, regardless of the merits of the particular proposition, then they are unworthy to be here and should be mercilessly driven by an indignant people from the high places which they dishonor. But, Mr. Speaker, my 11 years of service in this House, my knowledge of its membership during all these years, my close association with the rank and file of this great body, and my fixed, immovable confidence in the integrity of the American House of Representatives, all give the lie to these villainous insinuations.

"Looking back over the congresses in which I have been permitted to serve, I can truthfully proclaim that nowhere upon the earth can a more upright, honorable and patriotic body of men be found than is the American House of Representatives. We may and do differ as to the means of reaching the end, but I do know that in the heart of every member on this floor and uppermost in that heart is a sincere and honest desire to reach that end which will best conduce to the honor and glory of the United States. We who are native born love the states from which we hail; those of us who were born on foreign shores love the fatherland, but over and above all, we love this glorious republic, an indissoluble union of indestructible states, over which floats 'Old Glory,' proud emblem of liberty now and forevermore. Men representing a government like this in a country like this cannot be guilty of the petty pilfering laid at our door by those sensational yellow publications and this I intend to demonstrate in words and figures so plain that a 'wayfaring man, though fool he be, need not err therein.'

"In the first place, let me say that no politics has ever entered into the deliberations of the committee on public buildings and grounds. It has been a strictly non-partisan committee both under Republican and Democratic control.

"The last public building bill passed by Congress was approved March 4, 1913, when we had a Democratic House and a Republican President and Senate. The next preceding omnibus public building bill was approved June 25, 1910, at which time the House, Senate and President were all Republican. The next preceding omnibus public building bill was approved on May 30, 1908, at which time the House, Senate and President were all Republican. These three bills carried an aggregate authorization in round numbers of $14,000,000, or an average of about $13,000,000 per annum. From the year 1908, when the first of these omnibus public building bills were passed, until the present time Congress has passed a number of individual public building bills—that is to say—bills providing for buildings at particular places. These individual and separate items have amounted in round number to some $13,000,000. Upon a calculation, it will be shown that about half of the $117,000,000 which has been authorized within the last eight years, has been authorized to be expended in cities of 25,000 population and over, and the remaining half has been authorized to be expended in cities under 25,000 population. Adding these miscellaneous and separate acts to the three omnibus bills, it will show an authorization of something over $14,000,000 during the past eight years for public building construction in the United States, annually.

"Thus it will be seen, Mr. Speaker, that practically half of all the money authorized by us in the construction of public buildings in this country for the past eight years, has gone to cities of 25,000 and over, while the rural communities, which I venture to say, if it could be correctly arrived at, pay into the treasury much more than half the taxes of the country. If this calculation should be made upon the basis of cities and towns with more than 10,000 population and those with a population under that figure, it would be found, in my judgment, that the cities of more than 10,000 population have received a much larger proportion of these funds than they are entitled to, if measured by the amount paid into the treasury in the way of taxes. The committee on public buildings and grounds and the Congress has not dealt unjustly, but on the other hand has dealt in a very liberal way with the large cities of the country. But, Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the facts as disclosed by the record, a certain element of the metropolitan press and a certain class of magazines denounce us as 'pork-barrel devotees' or 'looters of the treasury,' every time we propose to construct a modest public building in a live, progressive, wide-awake town in the rural districts, but when we propose to expend millions for the erection of a marble palace in one of the great cities of the country, we are pictured as broad-minded, progressive and patriotic statesmen.

"The objections to the passage of an omnibus public building bill are:

"First, that the supervising architect is so far behind in his work that it is unnecessary and useless at this time to authorise any further constructions.

"Mr. Speaker, this is no excuse at all. We can reorganize that office and soon have its work abreast of the authorizations. There is no question of this.

"Second, that we are short of funds and can't afford it just now. We can't afford it, we are told, because we will need all the money we can raise for 'preparedness.' Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of reasonable 'preparedness,' but if 'preparedness' means the stoppage of all progress, if it means that all works of internal improvement shall cease, then I am against 'preparedness' 'tooth and nail'—'forever and a day.' In this question of 'preparedness' a great and unexpected emergency confronts the country. The expense incident to it ought not to be paid out of the current revenues of the government. It is an unexpected and extraordinary expense to be incurred more for the protection of the future than for the safety of the present, and, therefore, the logical and proper way to meet it is by an issue of bonds, using the current revenues for the ordinary expenses of the government, including river and harbor improvements and the construthion, enlargement and repair of public buildings.

"Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that some of our friends who are so extremely anxious to meet the desire of the people for an economic administration of public affairs have entirely forgotten the meaning of economy. One of the great reasons in my humble judgment which moved the people to turn the Republicans out and put us in in 1912 was the desire of the people for greater economy in public affairs. But the people didn't mean by that verdict that they wanted all river and harbor improvement and public building construction to cease—they simply wanted us to give them the same things which they had been getting for less money than our Republican friends had been giving them to them for. A cessation of progress is not economy—it is simply stagnation and dry-rot."

Regarding the criticisms made concerning the construction of public buildings in some of the smaller cities and towns, particularly in the West and South, Mr. Clark said that only when the need required was the construction of such buildings authorized.

HOKE SMITH TO ADDRESS CITY CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hoke Smith today accepted the invitation of Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the Boston City Club, to speak to the club Feb. 10 at the club's Lincoln night meeting. He will discuss "Lincoln's Treatment of Neutral Rights." "It was not to be the first time," he said today, "when I've spoken to an audience where nobody agreed with me."

LAND EXCHANGE HEARING

Consideration of an exchange of flat lands adjoining the Wood Island park, East Boston and also the exchange of the Orient Heights playground for a piece of land of similar dimensions, adjoining Butler and Thurston streets, East Boston, will be given at a public hearing before the park and recreation commissioners next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the aldermanic chamber, city hall.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE NAMED

The following were named today to serve on the special legislative committee to consider the Governor's plan of reorganizing the state boards and commissions: Senators Hayes of Boston, Martin of Attleboro, Hull of Great Barrington, Representatives Smith of Boston, Sherburne of Brookline, Chamberlain of Springfield, Faxon of Fitchburg, Allen of Newton, Sawyer of Ware, Lynch of Cambridge and Casey of Boston.

PILGRIMS HAVE LUNCHEON

Men are beginning to look more and more to the golden rule as something practicable today, declared the Rev. B. A. Willmott of Roxbury in addressing about 30 members of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at its weekly luncheon at the American House this afternoon. He advocated a more genial attitude toward the immigrant. Herbert G. Porter of the luncheon committee presided.

HISTORIC PAPERS DESTROYED

CHESTERTOWN, Md.—In the burning of William Smith Hall, the main building of Washington College, many historic documents, some in the handwriting of George Washington, were destroyed.

NEW HAVEN ROAD REPORTS EMBARGO MUST CONTINUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The New Haven Railroad Company will not raise its freight embargo for some time to come, according to General Manager Bardo.

Road officials met state manufacturers here today. Mr. Bardo said that on Dec. 27 the embargo went on, and then the road had 10,800 cars stalled. Today the road has 10,530 cars stalled. The road borrowed 24 engines from other roads. The American Locomotive Company promised to deliver 83 engines by today but will not do so now until April.

Mr. Bardo also said that 50,000 freight cars are stalled in the New Jersey meadows, and that the New Haven road has hired extra boats to carry coal from Capa Hatteras to New York.

This afternoon the manufacturers are to select a committee of three to work with road officials to lift the embargo.

CUBA'S PRESIDENT IS RENOMINATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Menocal of Cuba was renominated today as the candidate of the Conservative party at the presidential convention in Havana, according to a cablegram received at the Cuban consulate here. The nomination, the consulate says, made Menocal's re-election certain.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Monday.

Army Orders

Maj. Herbert O. Williams, second infantry, detailed in inspector-general's department, vice Maj. William O. Johnson, inspector-general, relieved.

Major Williams will report to commanding general, Hawaiian department, for duty as assistant to inspector of that department until the relief of Maj. Ernest B. Gose, inspector-general, when Major Williams will report as inspector of that department.

Capt. Thomas W. Hollyday, third field artillery, detailed in quartermaster corps, to Ft. Myer, Va., for duty as quartermaster, and will assume charge of construction work at Ft. Myer, relieving Capt. Edward A. Sturges of those duties. Captain Sturges, upon being relieved, will proceed to Front Royal, Va., and assume charge of Front Royal remount depot and of construction work at that depot, relieving Capt. Warren W. Whiteside.

Navy Orders

Lieut. D. T. Ghent, detached Sacramento, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Haines, detached command Panther, to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J. G.) George Joerns, detached navy yard, Charleston, to receiving ship at New York.

Lieut. (J. G.) W. S. Davidson, detached Dolphin, to Conyngham.

Ensign T. H. Winters, to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Ensign J. K. Esler, detached Oregon, to receiving ship at Boston, connection crew of Nevada and duty on Nevada when commissioned.

Ensign H. J. Ray, detached receiving ship at Norfolk, to receiving ship at Boston, connection crew of Nevada on Nevada when commissioned.

Chap. C. H. Dickins, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Balch, at Culebra; Chattanooga, at Manzanillo; Cyclops, at Sewall Point; Glacier, at San Diego; H-1, at Mare island; Jason, at Lambert Point; Saturn, at Tiburon.

Sailed—Iroquois, Mare island for San Diego; Melville, San Juan for Culebra.

Jason, at Lambert Point, ordered to Boston, and return to Hampton Roads.

Upon being relieved by the Rainbow as receiving ship at San Francisco, the St. Louis will proceed to Puget Sound yard to join the Pacific reserve fleet.

SEWER CONTRACT LET

Mayor Curley announced today that Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, had let the contract for the rebuilding of the old Dorchester brook sewer in Dacia street on a bid of $34,378 to the West Roxbury Trap Rock Company. In connection with the work on the Dacia street sewer, Mayor Curley announced that sewer work which formerly would have cost the city $6.47 per yard was now being done for $1.80 since the city had adopted the contract method of building its sewers. He said the consolidation of the eight yards which the city had formerly operated had proved a very material means of saving money.

20TH CENTURY CLUB PLANS

"Undergraduate Values" are to be discussed by Prof. Henry S. Canby of Yale and Prof. C. D. Adams of Dartmouth at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, Jan. 22. The addresses will answer the question "Is the academic undergraduate course turning out a satisfactory product?" Characters of Shakespeare will be impersonated at the festival to be held Jan. 28, at which the club will mark the Shakespeare tercentenary.

OVERSEA LINERS ARRIVE

Two oversea liners arrived here shortly before noon today, the Ultonia from Barry, Wales, and the Etonian, under charter to the Cunard line, from Liverpool. The Ultonia was 10 days overdue. There were 85 Canadian hostlers on board who will be sent back to Canada tonight by immigration officials. The Etonian had a small cargo but will carry out capacity freight.

TREE EXPERTS TO PUSH U. S. CONSERVATION

(Continued from page one)

aroused in the movement leads federal officials who had the purchases in charge together with many others to declare that the appropriation should be continued for five years more at $2,000,000 a year.

One provision of the Weeks act, a minor one, but full of valuable results to the states is that which appropriates $200,000 to assist them in the protection of forests. Part of this appropriation has been renewed once by Congress. The fund is divided among all the states that have organized protective systems on their own account in proportion to what each one does for itself. The effect of the provision of the bill is well illustrated in a resolution passed recently by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association that covers the five states of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. It reads, "We earnestly plead that it be considered an experiment no longer, and that it be made a continual annual appropriation." This provision has resulted in the states of Texas and North Carolina establishing protective systems.

In New England purchases under the Weeks act have been made at the headwaters of the Androscoggin river, the Saco, the Merrimac and the Connecticut. The areas include high parts of the White mountains, one third of which have been acquired, but the area within which the government is making such reservations does not include the more northerly ports of the headwaters of the Connecticut river. This is New England's longest navigable stream, and its even flow should be preserved by the conservation of the wild mountain land at its source, the foresters say.

Vermont should be asked, Mr. Ayres said, to pass an enabling act in order that the government may acquire land on that side of the Connecticut river, although the actual source of the river and its chief upper tributaries are on the New Hampshire side. These should also be included in the protected area.

The White Mountain purchases include both sides of the Presidential range, large parts of the Sandwich range, tracts in the Franconia's and the south slopes of Mt. Moosilauke. Much of the land has been cut over but on the high slopes there are still parts of the primeval forest. The latest tract acquired is one of 5000 acres of this primeval timber on the Presidential range."

Mr. Ayers closed his address by urging the boards of trade, lumbermen's organizations and active societies interested in forestry to take the matter up with their representatives and senators at Washington in order that the purchases may continue and be extended to other states.

Solution of New England's forestry problems lies in the gradual restoration of the old forests, according to Harold Parker, chairman of the Massachusetts state forest commission, the second speaker.

Mr. Parker outlined the growth of forestry interest in this state and told what had been done through the Legislature in part as follows:

"Some years ago, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Forestry Association combined their efforts and succeeded in getting through the Legislature a bill creating a commission to investigate and report on the taxation of wild lands. This commission, the members of which were appointed by Governor Foss, contained men recognized as high authority upon forestry questions. They gave unstintedly of their time and knowledge and presented to the Legislature two bills, both of which became laws; one upon the registration for purposes of taxation and care of small wood lots; and the other directed the Governor to appoint a commission of three men, one of whom was to be the state forester, whose duty it is to purchase wild and waste lands anywhere within the state limits, and to make of such lands state forests (the commission being limited in price per acre to $5) to be reforested under the direct charge and responsibility of the state forester. The amount to be spent each year not to exceed $20,000.

"I believe that these two laws are of a fundamental character, and that they contain the basis of true forest conservation in this country. They are based upon the foundations upon which other states will have to base their later laws and the ultimate results will be far-reaching and of very great economic value.

"What New England ought to do is plain enough, but how to bring it about is another part of the problem, and not so easy to answer. The plan which the Massachusetts forest commission has adopted and which was contemplated in the law can be operated with excellent results, but the rehabilitation of our forests will be slow. The moral effect on innumerable individual landholders will probably produce more results than the work done by the state itself, and thus the work will in fact proceed more rapidly than the actual expenditure of the state would indicate. This, however, is a partial solution, only in Massachusetts; the more difficult problems in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine remain still to solve. There is no question as to the results of what Massachusetts is doing, even if it is small in amount.

"Therefore, this will unquestionably have the effect of establishing a public policy in the other states which will result in securing a proper succession of desirable trees as the wooded areas are harvested, by more careful cutting, the destruction of slash at the time, and the leaving of the proper number of seed trees. If all the New England states would see that saner laws governing these things were made and then rigidly enforced, the old foresters would be gradually restored and as practical, tangible results became more and more manifest, the states would presumably authorise the expenditure of more money and so the desired end would be, by degrees reached. In short the principles of scientific forestry must be put into operation by the state and at public charge, by this means showing to the owners of woodland what they are actually losing, by the tangible results. This is the way we established our state highways, and no one doubts the wisdom of that public policy. No one will doubt the wisdom of using the power of the state to rehabilitate our vanishing forests.

"A discussion of the forest problem in New England would hardly be complete unless it took into account the various efforts of individuals and associations, laboring disinterestedly for the public good. Many private interests have been concentrated on the development of forest areas through New England for some years, but it has been said it is a matter for the government rather than individuals to take up on a scale sufficiently large to be of far-reaching effect. The Massachusetts Forestry Association has for years exerted a great influence here in every possible way, among others in the establishment of 'town forests.'"

Delegates at the convention represent nearly 10,000 members of the association and come from 10 states, including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Georgia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Various phases of conservation will be discussed tonight at the annual dinner of the association to be held at the Copley-Plaza. Governor McCall is to speak on "Conservation in New England"; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, is to talk on the "Moral Meaning of Conservation."

Other subjects to be discussed are "What Forestry Can Do for the Country," by Henry S. Graves, chief federal forester; "Forestry as the Lumberman Sees It," by William A. Whitney; "Public Service and Private Business," by Frederick J. Hillman of the Massachusetts tree circuit committee, and informal remarks by Representative Gordon Lee and Charles Lathrop Pack, formerly president of the conservation committee for the American Forestry Association. Mr. Pack, it is expected, will be nominated as the next president of the association.

Arrangements have been made for 250 guests at the dinner.

The program tomorrow consists of addresses on specialized forestry topics. E. A. Sterling, forestry engineer of Chicago is to discuss "Forestry and Lumbering," Mr. Graves "The National Forestry Situation," William W. Colton, forest commissioner of West Newton, "City Forestry and its Future," and Prof. H. H. Chapman of the Yale forest school, "State Forestry Organizations and Problems."

In the afternoon, talks on state work for the protection of forests, led by E. C. Hirst, state forester, Concord, N. H.; "Communal Forests," by Prof. J. W. Toumey of the Yale forest school; an open forum for recommendations for American Forestry Association work, and an address by Dr. H. T. Fernald of Amherst, Mass., relating to the preservation of the white pines in this country, their importation from other countries and pine tree nurseries. The concluding session will be held at 4:30 p. m., when the new board of directors meets to discuss plans for the coming year.

REGISTRATION CASE GOES OVER

Judge Raymond in the superior criminal court at East Cambridge today overruled a motion to quash an indictment against Herbert B. Harris who, with Arthur K. Reading, was brought before the court today as a result of the Middlesex grand jury's recent investigation of illegal registration of Harvard University students. Both defendants are attorneys residing in Cambridge and have been active in politics.

After the Harris motion had been disposed of, the case was adjourned until Wednesday. The jurors were dismissed and were cautioned by Judge Raymond against discussing the various points involved in the case, and against reading press accounts of the procedure. The court declared that the press is discussing the case too freely.

The men are indicted on two counts charging that they knowingly and wilfully took false oath as to the qualification of Wendell Townsend for assessment; that they also signed false certificate for the same qualification. Both of the defendants are indicted also on charges of conspiracy.

The case of Mr. Harris was first called today and the argument came on his motion to quash the indictment "as inadequate and deceptive."

Herbert Parker, former attorney-general; John C. and Thomas F. McAnarney; Representative William E. Weeks and former senators Albert S. Apsey and Harry N. Stearns, appear for the defendants, and the government is represented by District Attorney Corcoran, who is aided by Deputy District Attorney Crowley.

TAXING OF COMMERCE CHAMBER IS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today upheld the right of the county of Hennepin, Minnesota, to tax a seat on the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

The ruling was in the case brought by George D. Rogers against the county tax officials.

Solicitor-General Davis submitted to supreme court a motion to dismiss or affirm the appeal of David Lamar who was convicted of a charge of impersonating a member of Congress. Counsel for David Lamar asked permission to be heard in opposition to the government's motion. The court took the motion under advisement

PUBLIC MEN OF CANADA INCLINE TO PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

hibition and that there has been a marked development of prohibition sentiment since that time.

Alberta has decided in favor of prohibition; Saskatchewan has substituted government dispensaries in place of bars; Manitoba will vote on total prohibition this year; Ontario has total prohibition in more than 500 municipalities in a total of 850; Quebec has 900 municipalities without a license, as against 243 with licenses; New Brunswick has prohibition except in five counties; in Nova Scotia no liquor is sold except in the city of Halifax and none whatever on Prince Edward Island, and in British Columbia temperance advocates are urging the immediate submission of the question to the electors.

In their appeal to the federal authorities the committee says:

"By one single act of legislation following the overwhelming sentiment of the country, Parliament can save millions of dollars of waste, can by one stroke enormously add to the productive wealth of the country, and do more to increase the power of Canada to help the empire than by any other legislation it may enact; in helping the empire it will benefit our own people.

"Two hundred thousand young Canadians have left their homes, friends and all their business interests to endure the hardships of war, to fight and if need be to die for the empire. Shall those left at home not do everything possible to strengthen their hands and help them to win? The little self-denial imposed by such an act will enable Canada to vastly increased her power to help."

It is expected that a measure of some kind will be brought before Parliament to test the sentiment of the people's representatives on this question.

MILL WAGE RISE CAUSES DEBATE IN THE SENATE

(Continued from page one)

mittee is working on the waterpower bill and general leasing bill.

National defense is being considered by the House military and naval affairs committees, but the bills are far from definite shape. The army bill seems to be still in chaos; the continental army plan is unpopular and no definite substitute has been proffered except a militia pay bill. Hearings will continue this week.

The ways and means committee concluded hearings Saturday on the Hill bill to establish a protective tariff on dyestuffs. Legislation along this line would seem likely were it not for the danger of opening up the whole tariff bill for revision as a result. Members of the committee seem convinced of the desirability of doing something to aid the dye situation if it could be done practicably.

Hearings on the motion picture censorship bill will continue this week.

The revenue question will be deferred until after defense legislation. Majority Leader Kitchin, who has a speech ready defending the emergency revenue law against the recent speech of Representative Fordney, ranking Republican on the ways and means committee, went to his home in North Carolina Saturday.

The Senate is expected to pass this week the Philippines bill, which has been the regular order since Congress reconvened after the holidays.

A meeting of the foreign relations committee has been called for Wednesday to consider the nomination of Henry P. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. Meantime it is expected the President will transmit to the Senate the information about the recognition of Carranza called for in the Fall resolution. Mr. Fletcher's confirmation this week is not unlikely.

Senator Hoke Smith today gave notice that he would address the Senate Thursday on the subject of the illegality of British declaring cotton contraband.

Senator Brandegee introduced petitions from Connecticut firms asking a protective tariff for the dye industry.

MEXICO CITY MAN IN PRESS GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Paul Hudson, American proprietor of the Mexican Herald, Mexico City, visited the press gallery today and looked on at the Senate proceedings. Mr. Hudson has been an active sympathizer with the Huerta cause in Mexico and opponent of the revolution. He was a close acquaintance of the former American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson. Mr. Hudson says he has left his family in Mexico City and intends to return there.

MEXICO GOVERNMENT FIGHTS INTEMPERANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Carranza government in Mexico has taken stringent measures to prohibit intemperance throughout the republic, according to a message received here last night by Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, the Mexican consul-general. The message, which was signed by the minister of foreign affairs at Mexico City, said that all pulquerias in the capital had been closed, and that it was hoped the sale of whiskey would be prohibited.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Recent additions to the Belgian relief fund have brought the total up to $87,902.95, according to an announcement by the treasurer.

PASSPORT GIVEN TO THE WATSON MINING PARTY

State Department Makes Public Report Bearing on the Question Whether Carranza Guarded Their Safe Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The state department gave out today a report from a confidential source which deals with the question whether the Carranza government used proper means to provide safe conduct for the mining party that was attacked. The essential part of the report is as follows:

"Holmes, the only survivor of the massacre, has no knowledge as to whether Watson and companions requested a military escort or guard for their trip from Chihuahua to Cusihuiriachic. He states that if they did so, the authorities declined to furnish an escort or guard. Holmes says that all of the members of the party felt safe in making the trip.

"It is reported by a person connected with one of the companies operating in Chihuahua that on the day that the Americans started for the works he had a conversation with Watson and asked him if a Mexican escort was to accompany his party. He replied that such an escort would not accompany them, as he had talked with the authorities and they told him it was not necessary.

"As to what assurances, if any, Watson and companions had received from Mexican authorities that it would be safe to resume operations at Cusihuiriachic—knowing that the Cusi mines were situated at Cusi and that the purpose of the return of Watson and companions to Mexico was to resume the operation of these mines—it may be stated that the immigration authorities in Juarez, upon application of the El Paso agents of the Cusi Company, gave a general passport to the Watson party. The governor of Chihuahua also gave a personal passport to Watson."

BERT KRAMER REPORTED SAFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Collector of Customs Cobbs at El Paso today reported to the state department that advices reaching him indicated that a previous report that Bert Kramer had been killed in Mexico, is untrue.

STATION AGENTS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

At a joint meeting of the Order of Railroad Station Agents' local organizations held at the United States hotel yesterday, indorsement was given the eight-hour day movement for station employees. This is the first time the order has given its indorsement to the movement and it is considered a most important step in that the agents are bonded men who handle the company's funds obtained from its sale of transportation. The organization is to ask also to ask for time and a half for all overtime.

The annual dinner and ladies night of the New England Order of Railroad Veterans is to be held at the Quincy House Saturday evening, Jan. 28. Henry Dodge Estabrook, a New York lawyer who has been mentioned in connection with the Republican presidential nomination, is to speak. Miss Luella Conkling Sidney, a Wakefield high school pupil, is to give a reading.

MINERAL LAND LEASE BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The second of the administration conservation measures, a bill under which more than 700,000,000 acres of public lands would be thrown open for lease by private interests, passed the House Saturday without a roll-call.

In its report the lands committee declared that the lands opened, which include approximately 450,000,000,000 tons of coal and $90,000,000,000 worth of phosphates and unknown quantities of oil, gas and mineral fertilizer, should be developed immediately.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS SOLID FOR WEEKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports that F. W. Estabrook, New Hampshire's national committeeman, is circulating the statement that New Hampshire delegation is not for Senator Weeks as the Republican candidate for President are met today by an emphatic denial from Senator Gallinger.

"The state delegation will be solid for Weeks," he said.

QUINCY BOARD MEMBERS NAMED

QUINCY, Mass.—John Swithin was appointed to the board of assessors this morning by Mayor Gustav B. Bates in place of John J. O'Hara, who resigned last Saturday at the solicitation of the chief executive. John A. L. Ross was also appointed to the same board to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Wellington W. Mitchell a few days ago. Mayor Bates will act as a third member of the board through a provision in the city charter.

PAN-AMERICANS PRAISE MONROE DOCTRINE VALUE

Boston Visit of Delegates Concludes With Luncheon Tendered by Mayor Curley With Gov. McCall as Chief Speaker

Members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress returned to New York Sunday evening after a two days' visit in Boston, where they were the guests of Harvard University, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and of the city and Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and William Phillips, third assistant secretary of state, were speakers at the farewell luncheon given to the delegates at the Copley-Plaza yesterday by Mayor Curley.

Mayor Curley, after telling the delegates what a pleasure it had been to entertain them, introduced Governor McCall. The Governor said the Monroe doctrine is founded on justice, and as long as that is kept up, the Monroe doctrine will be a means of welding the two continents closer together.

"There should be no sense of guardianship in that doctrine," said the Governor, "but rather cooperation. The political importance of the Monroe doctrine is to keep any form of monarchical government from this continent. Any form of monarchical government, which could come only from Europe, would be detrimental to this country."

Dr. Fernando Sanchez de Fuentes read a paper in English expressing his gratitude for the reception that had been accorded the delegates and hoped for an even closer friendship among the Pan-American countries. Dr. Fuentes then spoke in Spanish on the Monroe doctrine, particularly praising President Wilson's interpretation of it.

William Phillips, third assistant secretary of state, delivered a special message from President Wilson, to the effect that the conspicuously courteous bearing of the Pan-American visitors while in this country had won the affection of all who met them and that their visit cannot fail to benefit Americans. He hoped that the Pan-American countries in future will never fail to appeal to the United States when they need help that we can give them.

Rafael Gonzales Rincones of Venezuela responded for the Pan-Americans in Spanish and indorsed what Governor McCall has said of the Monroe doctrine, crediting it with having prevented the establishment of new monarchies on this continent for nearly 100 years.

On their arrival in New York soon after 10 last evening they ceased to be anybody's guests, and will hereafter be left to their own resources. Though many will no doubt take the first steamer for their respective countries, many others will remain in the United States some time yet and visit various points in the West.

Some 10 of the guests remained behind in Boston. It was announced yesterday that Dr. Ernesto Quesada, chairman of the Argentine delegation, who is a law professor at the Argentine University, arranged while here with President Lowell of Harvard to give lectures at Harvard next year, exchanging with a Harvard professor who will go to Argentina.

Gen. Carlos Cuervo of Colombia at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to the Pan-American delegates at the Boston City Club Saturday night praised the pending treaty with Colombia and characterized the United States Senate's delay in ratifying it as the one remaining obstacle to a true Pan-American understanding.

At Boston City Club

In opening the after-dinner exercises President Liggett welcomed the delegates as "representatives of that ideal of the larger internationalism for which we are all hoping and working—ambassadors of science, of engineering, of architecture, of economics and all the liberal arts of humanity which know no national bounds, whose field is mankind, whose territory is the world and whose product is civilization."

He welcomed them as "representatives of a definite movement in internationalism, the movement toward Pan-Americanism—which is the new world's growing exemplification of international cooperation and peace.

"Boston and New England have long been interested in Central and South America as fields for trade development," he said. "It is interesting to know that a Boston man, John Quincy Adams, instituted the first Panama congress ever held. In the years since then Boston has been keen to recognize the development and promise of South and Central America. It was a delegation of our business men, organized by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which was the first group of commercial organization representatives to tour the southern republics. This was in 1913. Those of us who went on that trip will not forget the splendid manner in which we were received.

"Boston has followed with the greatest interest the proceedings of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, not only because of its significance as the largest international conference ever held in Washington, but because of the scope of the subjects considered.

"The idea of Pan-Americanism, if it is to be all it ought to be, requires intellectual leadership in all of our American republics quite as much as it requires political and commercial leadership. You gentlemen can provide that. You are leaders in the educational and intellectual life of the Americas. Your attendance is a pledge of your cooperation."

COAL MINERS TO DEMAND A RISE IN WAGE SCALE

Delegates Arriving at Indianapolis, It Is Said, Are Opposed to Preparedness

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With miners' delegations arriving today from all the coal fields of the United States, it became apparent that a powerful element among them came prepared to oppose any national preparedness plans, as well as to demand substantial wage increases when the biennial convention opens tomorrow.

The administration's preparedness policy, it was known, would receive some severe jolts when international officers addressed the miners. The miners are believed to stand in line with their English brethren against the war and against any preparation for war.

The miners, it was said, probably would approve President Wilson's Mexican policy.

Because all of the wage scale agreements of the anthracite and bituminous fields expire March 31, the possibilities of a big coal strike make this convention of more importance than any of past years. The miners will demand a general increase in wages of 10 per cent or more. The minors are known to feel that the two most recent strikes were successful, and it was said this feeling of confidence might be a factor in the forthcoming wage struggle.

The report of Treasurer William Green mentioned money paid to Ohio and Colorado miners during the strikes, it is said, and many thought that because the finances of the union are low the miners may hesitate to embark upon another struggle.

Operators from the central competitive field, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, were to meet with President White and other miner representatives today to consider reviving the interstate joint conference of wage scale negotiations. This was an adjourned meeting, the earlier one held in Chicago having broken up when the Pennsylvania operators did not appear.

EXTENSION COURSE ATTRACTING MANY

Responses to the announcement of correspondence courses offered by the university extension service of the state board of education, sent out on Jan. 8, are beginning to come in. About 100 applications for enrollment have been received. Of these 26 had been enrolled by James A. Moyer, director, at noon today. In addition to the applications the department has begun to receive about 50 inquiries per day.

The letters have come mostly from the metropolitan district, but Newburyport, Hinsdale, Haverhill, Fitchburg, Billerica, Worcester, Salem, Lynn and Hampton county are also on the list. The western part of the state has not been heard from although the courses were widely advertised there. This is attributed largely to the longer time needed for mail delivery. However, Director Moyer thinks that the majority of enrollments will be made through the activities of the field agents. These are now busy arranging meetings for groups of men and women whom they will address on the plan of work.

The most popular courses are elementary English for immigrants, English A and B (college English), bookkeeping, elementary algebra, practical mathematics, mechanical and freehand drawing.

ERECT SEMAPHORE ON TREMONT ST.

Workmen today set up the standard for Boston's first semaphore for guiding traffic at Tremont and Winter streets. It is set on the small "island" that was constructed in the center of Tremont street several days ago. By tomorrow it is anticipated that the vehicular and foot traffic will be subjected to the first test of the new mechanically-operated system. On the results of this test will depend the erection of more of these semaphores. According to present plans another soon will be erected at Huntington and Massachusetts avenues. Today when the standard on Tremont street was set up it was painted green and the electrical connections were established.

QUARTERMASTER WANTS MORE EXPERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quartermaster General Aleshire told the House committee on military affairs today that his department of the army needed more men with special training. The need was felt both on account of the scarcity of men and the lack of expert knowledge on the part of many of those now in the service. The requirements called for 2400 more skilled men, in General Aleshire's opinion.

GARAGE PERMIT REFUSED

For the third time in recent years the board of street commissioners today rejected the request for permission to erect a public garage at Sutherland road and Commonwealth avenue in the Aberdeen district of Brighton. J. W. Stevens petitioned for permission to erect the garage. He was supported by P. G. Rice and H. A. G. Locke, abutting property owners, who declared the building would be of benefit. Jeremiah J. McCarthy, former surveyor of the port of Boston, opposed the granting of the request, as did Dana P. Bartlett, W. H. Riddle, Larus Brandenburg and others.

COMMITTEE IS TOLD OF PLANS TO MAKE DYES

American Manufacturers Declare Willingness to Enlarge Output, if Aided by Protective Tariff Contemplated in Hill Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The two largest American dyestuffs manufacturers, J. F. Schoellkopf of Buffalo, N. Y., and Dr. William Beckers of Brooklyn, N. Y., told the House ways and means committee Saturday that they had millions of dollars at their disposal waiting to enlarge their plants if the Hill bill, increasing the tariff on dyestuffs, should become law. Mr. Schoellkopf said he would double his plant immediately, to make 14,000 tons a year, and Dr. Becker said he would put $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 into his factory and multiply its output 10 times.

The witnesses frankly admitted that they were getting 300 to 400 per cent, prices for their goods now (and the chairman said he did not blame them), justifying it by saying it was necessary to make enough during the war to defray completely the cost of enlargements already made to supply the American trade during the dye shortage. Their customers, they said, had gladly contracted to pay these high prices for three years to insure continuance of the supply.

D. F. Waters, president of the Master Dyers Association, public dyers, said he had been forced to go back to vegetable dyes. They have been out of black for six weeks, but black, not colors, could be made in the United States. "To build up a textile industry and neglect dyes," he said, "is like building a house and forgetting to put in a furnace."

The United States will be attacked some day, said Frederick E. Kip of the Salt's Textile Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn., because history shows that all nations become objects of attack when they become wealthy, and the United States is becoming the wealthiest nation on earth. A dye industry, capable of producing explosives, therefore, he said, would be a national asset.

He predicted that Germany would ask exorbitant prices after the war. "Nothing is so harmful to business as uncertainty," he said, "and bitter experience makes us willing to pay higher prices for centainty." The distress of the dye industry was passed on to industries using dyes and even to cotton planters.

The American Woolen Company was better off than many firms because they had immediately secured all available dyes after declaration of war, said Mr. Livermore, their chief chemist. But styles had to be withdrawn last season and must be restricted this season. Regardless of price, he said, dyes cannot be secured. In two or three months, he said, the situation would be extremely acute, and "the better the business, the quicker the end will come." No men in their plant are yet out of work, he said, but the crisis is approaching. "We don't know how we're going to dye the goods we hope to deliver in April," he said. The Hill bill would give relief in six months, he thought, by causing enlargement of present plants. Dye speculation has been going on to an extraordinary degree, he said, and cited the logwood dye increase, due to the British embargo from 25 cents to $1 or $1.50 for an inferior paste.

John Alden of Lawrence, Mass., said the Pacific mills would have closed down before now had it not been for the American dye plants.

NEEDHAM PETITION TOPIC OF HEARING

The committee on metropolitan affairs held a hearing today on a petition of certain residents of Needham to enter the metropolitan sewer, through the Wellesley drainage system. Assistant Corporation Counsel James H. Devlin, appearing for the city of Boston, asked that the matter be postponed for a short time, to the end that he might ascertain the views of the metropolitan water and sewage board.

Under the terms of the bill, he said, Needham, or that portion of it which would be benefited by the legislation, would escape its share of the sinking fund charges, while Wellesley would reap the advantage, instead of the entire system.

The committee, after a discussion, decided to hold up matters for a time and Mr. Devlin will be given the opportunity he asked for to look into the whole proposition thoroughly.

BOSTON MASONS OFFICIATED

Boston Scottish Rite Masons conducted an exemplification for Corner Stone lodge of Duxbury Saturday evening. Worshipful Master Woodward voiced the welcome of the craftsmen in and about Duxbury and in this was assisted by Past Masters Henry T. Sturtevant, Herbert J. Needham, N. K. Noyes and Joseph Sherman. The other guests were Milo C. Dodge, W. M.; Right Worshipful Harvey A. Soule and George Goodwin, P. M., of Plymouth lidge, and Peter W. R. Sharp, P. M., of Konohasset lodge.

CONFERENCE ON MILK

John C. Orcutt, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on agriculture, is to address the annual meeting of the New Hampshire State Board of Trade tomorrow afternoon on the milk situation in New England. The meeting is to be held in the New Hampshire State House at Concord.

BOSTON TO ISSUE OFFICIAL HISTORY IN THREE WEEKS

Boston's first official history under the copyright of the city government is to be issued in about three weeks from the city printing department, Mayor Curley announced today. He declared that Boston, at last, was to have an adequate, reliable and interesting history that would, he believed, replace many so-called standard works on this subject.

Mayor Curley said that Edward M. Hartwell, secretary of the department of statistics; Edward W. McGlenen, city registrar, and Col. Edward O. Skelton had been working on it three nights a week for six months past.

Three thousand copies of the new City History of Boston are to be printed by William J. Casey, superintendent of the printing department.

The books will be attractively bound in blue and buff and though they will be made to be sold by the city at not less than 50 cents each, and at a profit of 25 per cent, the mayor said the volumes would appear the equal to $2 books.

The new city history will be used as an official souvenir according to Mayor Curley and when distinguished visitors come here copies of the city's own history will be presented to them.

One of the features of the book will be the old cuts and copies of ancient prints. One print, especially, was mentioned by the mayor. It is to be a reproduction of the portrait of an early Governor of Massachusetts, Governor Winslow. The mayor said an old cut reproduction of a view of the "three mountains" would be another illustration.

APPEAL MADE FOR FUNDS FOR THE SERBIANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is believed that relief work for the Serbian refugees in Montenegro, Albania and Northern Greece will be inaugurated soon. Authentic reports coming from Europe emphasize the desperateness of these refugees' condition, but the difficulties surrounding transportation of supplies have kept this work from being started.

The Serbian nation needs relief under two headings: First, those civilians in the interior of Serbia; second, the refugees in the places above named. H. C. Hoover of the Belgian commission and the Rockefeller Foundation are at work now on plans for the Serbs in the interior. It is to the refugees outside of Serbia that the clearing house is directing its attention.

The present plan is to ship supplies purchased in France from a French port. The French government has guaranteed safe naval escort for any relief ship carrying supplies to the Serbian refugees.

BURNETT BILL HEARING IS SET

Mayor Curley received notice this morning from immigration leaders in Washington that the public hearings upon the Burnett immigration bill would be held before the committee on immigration and naturalization of the House of Representatives in Wasington, on Thursday and Friday.

Mayor Curley immediately upon receipt of advices as to the renewal of the immigration fight at Washington, where he was the leader of the forces of liberal immigration upon the floor of the House of Representatives in 1911, 1912 and 1913, sent out a message to leaders in New England requesting earnest and aggressive measures be adopted to oppose the enactment of this measure.

PORTO RICAN CASES UP

Porto Rican cases will be heard before the United States circuit court of appeals in Boston for the first time beginning Wednesday. This is a result of the action of the last session of Congress adding Porto Rico to the first district of the United States circuit court of appeals which has included the five states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island since 1789, and now, in addition, includes Porto Rico. Five Porto Rican cases are scheduled to be heard before Judges Putnam, Dodge and Bingham.

SAILING SHIP SHOWS SPEED

Three hours was the time required by the full rigged ship Timandra to sail from the Graves light to Highland light this morning when the vessel started on its 50-day trip to Buenos Aires with a large cargo of lumber. The time required by slow steamers to go that distance is a little more but with a strong northwest wind and all sails set the ship had opportunity to establish a record.

MAYOR MAY VISIT CUBA

Mayor Curley said today that he had been invited by the Cuban members of the Pan-American delegation here on Saturday and Sunday to spend the month of February in Cuba as the guest of the Cuban government. The mayor indicated that he was thinking seriously of accepting the invitation.

LINCOLN TO BE THE TOPIC

Dr. Charles R. Brown, one of the deans of Yale University, is to be the speaker at the fourth assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American House on Feb. 9. His subject is to be: "Abraham Lincoln." The dean, who is an eminent scholar, historian and orator, has made an exhaustive study of the career of Lincoln.

FREE UNIVERSITY IS PROPOSED FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Petition Filed in Legislature Authorizes Governor to Name Investigating Board to Plan for Educational Opportunities

Appointment by the Governor of a special commission of Massachusetts citizens to cooperate with representatives of the other New England states in studying and planning "whereby public educational opportunities may be provided . . . equal and equally accessible to those provided by taxation" elsewhere, is sought in a petition filed with the Massachusetts Legislature and signed by numerous prominent citizens.

Attention is called in the petition to the free colleges and universities in other states and to the suitability of Massachusetts for similar institutions. Free higher education is said to be necessary to a well rounded public educational system.

The petitioners submit a resolve for a commission to investigate, as follows:

Resolved, That a commission, as stated below, be appointed to submit to the General Court a plan whereby public educational opportunities may be provided for the people of Massachusetts, equal and equally accessible to those provided by taxation in any other states or country.

That said commission shall consist of five persons, appointed by the Governor and council, one representing the public system, one the private colleges, and the other citizens unconnected with educational institutions as instructors or trustees.

That in view of possible cooperation among New England states on an equitable arrangement, the Governor be requested to invite the Governor of each of the other New England states to name two persons to be added to the above-named commission to make the above-named plan applicable to all New England.

That public hearings be held at such points as may be judged expedient by the commission.

That the counsel of educators within and outside of New England be obtained as may be judged expedient by the commission.

That in carrying out the provisions of this resolve the commission may expend such sums as may be approved by the Governor and council.

That the report of the commission be submitted to the General Court on or before Jan. 16, 1917.

Among the signatures to the petition are: Robert D. Holt, Newton; Robert E. Buffum, Cambridge; Howard B. Flint, Cambridge; William D. Rich, Boston; Samuel L. Powers, Newton; Frank H. Noyes, Melrose; William I. Lawrence, Auburndale; Charles H. Livermore, Cambridge; Ernest J. Dennen, Cambridge; Vernon B. Sweet, Newton; Louise K. Noyes, Newton Center; Cortland Myers, Boston; Edward D. Barbour, Boston; L. L. Woods, Quincy; M. A. Arnold, Everett; W. W. Dennett, Lowell; Suzanne S. Center, Gloucester; Charles J. McCreery, Fall River; George L. Failey, Brockton, and Ernest Makechnie, Somerville.

MORE TIME FOR REPORT ON GAS SCALE IS SOUGHT

In the lower branch of the state Legislature today, the gas and electric light commissioners submitted a preliminary report, asking for extension of time to March 1 for reporting on the continuance of the system of interdependent adjustment of the price of gas and rate of dividends as applied to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. It was referred to the committee on public lighting.

An order of Mr. Drury of Waltham was adopted, taking from the files and referring to the committee on taxation the constitutional amendment striking out the requirement that assessments, rates and taxes be proportional.

Mr. Benson of Boston presented a petition from William P. Brennan for abolition of the metropolitan water board and trasfer of its duties to the state health department.

Benjamin B. Alling petitioned that houses of religious worship and all lands and buildings used for religious purposes, including school buildings and convents, valued at $10,000 or more, be taxed.

City Solicitor E. H. Vaughan of Worcester sent three petitions which he asked the clerk to have introduced. One was from Mayor Wright, that the city may have a purchasing agent; one was from Mr. Vaughan for change in certificates of registered securities, making exchange compulsory upon city, town and county officials upon request of sinking fund commissioners; the third was by Mr. Vaughan for change of jurisdiction of authority over signs, awnings and other projections in public ways in Worcester

The Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association presented a draft of a bill for a uniform state food law.

HORN CASE UP FRIDAY

Before Judge Putnam, Dodge and Bingham in the United States circuit court of appeals next Friday is scheduled a hearing on application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Werner Horn, the German army officer held here in connection with a charge of transporting dynamite through Massachusetts illegally. In case the application is denied the case is to be scheduled then for trial.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT INSURE COTTON SHIPS

Texas Farmers' Envoy Fails to Get Government Protection for Shipment of Million Bales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—R. N. Pope, president of the Texas Farmers Union, who has been in Washington a week seeking to get government protection for the 1,000,000 bales of cotton it is proposed to ship to Germany from Galveston, has left for Chicago, where he will preside at a meeting of the Federated Farmers Societies of the United States. At that meeting the problem of establishing a direct marketing system from producer to consumer will be discussed.

This bureau is informed officially that the treasury department will not issue war risk insurance on the cotton it is the plan of the Texas planters to ship, on the ground that it is considered contraband by the belligerents. In view of the fact that the cotton is certain to be seized by one of the ships of the allied nations, to insure the shipment, as viewed now, would be in effect to purchase it, and the United States does not see its way clear to make such a bargain. Mr. Pope failed also to interest the state department to the extent of making it a pary to the plan to make a test case of the shipment.

REFORMS URGED IN POSTAL WAGON BIDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restrictions placed by surety companies on bidders for screen wagon transfer work in the government post service is costing the United States a vast amount of money unnecessarily, Daniel C. Roper, first assistant postmaster-general, has informed the postoffice committee in executive session. The American Surety Company of New York, which is dominant in the screen wagon bonding field, was mentioned particularly by Mr. Roper as partly responsible for the limited number of bids received for this class of transfer work. Mr. Roper recommends a federal employees' guarantee fund.

INCOME TAX FOR 1916 CALLED FOR

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue, has issued a notice to those liable under the emergency revenue law that the law has been extended to cover 1916 and that another payment is due. The amount now due is one half the year's tax, payment of which is required during January. Those who do not file a return with the collector during January are liable to requirement of additional payment equal to one half the amount of the tax. The collector's office is at 185 Devonshire street.

The last day for filing exemptions or claims for deductions with holding agents or with the collector is Saturday, Jan. 29. The last day for filing income tax returns for the calendar year of 1915 with the collector is March 1 unless an extension is granted upon written application.

BRIDGE OVER HARBOR PROPOSED

In a bill which Representative Thomas J. Giblin says he will introduce in the Legislature the erection of a cantilever bridge over Boston harbor, at a cost of $5,000,000, is proposed. One end of the proposed bridge would be at Maverick square, East Boston, and the other in Adams square, Boston. According to Mr. Giblin, the project is feasible and will greatly relieve traffic between Boston and East Boston. Such a bridge, he says, would connect Boston more directly with Beverly, Salem, Gloucester and the entire North Shore. Representative Giblin asserts that New York has built several such bridges across the East river.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN PROPOSED

Provision for women similar to that made for men was one of the points discussed at a meeting of the trustees of the Dawes Hotel Association at the Dawes hotel on Pine street Saturday. Charles G. Dawes, president and founder of the association, said that he contemplates building a hotel in Chicago this summer for women which is to be conducted on the same lines as those for men, although it will probably have nothing to do with the present Dawes Hotel Association.

G. A. R. POST TO INSTALL

Installation of officers of Dahlgren post 2, G. A. R., will take place on Wednesday evening in Bernice hall, South Boston, in conjunction with Dahlgren corps 20, W. R. C. auxiliary. Mrs. Hattie A. Callahan of the corps assisted by Mrs. Fannie E. Wheeler will officiate for the corps, and Alfred H. Knowles, commander department of Massachusetts G. A. R., and Wilfred A. Wetherbee, assistant adjutant-general of the department of Massachusetts, will install the officers of the post.

TO DECIDE EVERETT TIE

Everett citizens residing in ward 2 are to hold a special election on Tuesday, Feb. 15, to ballot for a third councilman from that ward. At the recent city election there was a tie vote between A. R. Fennell and Dr. G. W. Dickinson, and a recount made no change in the situation. An appeal to the ballot law commission by Mr. Fennell, who wanted one ballot thrown out that had been credited to his opponent, the ballot being marked half way between the two names, was refused.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN APRIL LOOKS UNLIKELY

Representatives of Anthracite Interests Say That the Situation Has Cleared — Shortage in the East Is Relaxing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is announced to The Christian Science Monitor from sources that authoritatively represent the united anthracite coal interests that the situation has so far cleared that there now seems little likelihood of a strike of miners in the anthracite region after April 1, at which time the operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America will be called on to sign a new agreement. The following statement is made:

"Entirely aside from the fact that neither side is anxious to bring about a strike, it seems out of the question that the miners in the anthracite fields should consider quitting work at this time. It is difficult to see how they can see their way financially to undertake a strike. The fact is that while there is a bigger membership roll in the miners' organiation than ever before, it is just as certain that many of these members are paying no dues and are merely names on the list."

Just what the demand of the miners will be is, of course, not yet known to the operators, but they do not expect anything that will disrupt operations at the mines. It is not considered unlikely, however, that some weeks may elapse after April 1 before both sides can reach an agreement mutually satisfactory.

On Jan. 18 the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be opened in Indianapolis, and before the close of the sessions the demands will be presented by the anthracite representatives for ratification. These demands will in turn reach the operators on April 1.

It is further pointed out that the shortage of coal in the East, and around New York in particular, is relaxing, owing to better shipping facilities. There is no shortage of mined coal, it now being merely a question of getting the product from storage to the door of the consumer.

OKLAHOMA TRIAL RUNS CONTINUED

ROCKLAND, Me.—The new superdreadnought Oklahoma completed her standardization test off Owl's Head Sunday by making three runs of a half knot each which were omitted during the successful trials the previous day because of lack of time. Later she put to sea to begin a 12-hours' run at 19 knots for the purpose of testing the consumption of fuel oil. Various other tests will be made early in the week to gain data on her fuel consumption and to try out the propellers. The board of inspection and survey, which is conducting the trials, announced that the trials of the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, the largest war ship afloat, would begin probably Feb. 22.

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Real Estate Market, Shipping, Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record in the purchase of land by Thomas A. Clark for the new postoffice site on Huntington avenue near Massachusetts avenue, conveyed by John B. Pierce, owner to the Huntington Avenue Investing Company, of which Mr. Clark is president. There are a little over 10,000 square feet of land in the parcel, which is about 96 feet front by 120 feet deep, beginning at a point 183 and 71-100 feet from Massachusetts avenue. The assessed valuation amounts to about $100,000.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Jan. 15, 1916:

	Transactions	Mtgs	Amount of mtgs
Jan 10	83	41	$248,325
Jan 11	62	37	409,750
Jan 12	36	23	62,300
Jan 13	92	56	489,096
Jan 14	83	52	208,412
Jan 15	41	19	153,400
Totals	397	228	$1,562,283
Same week 1915	381	202	1,091,689
Same week 1914	375	186	912,479
Week Jan 8, 1916	420	218	2,021,491

SOUTH END CONVEYANCES

Papers have gone to record whereby Julia Sullivan sells to Sophie Kurkor the 3½-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 21 East Canton street, near Washington street, taxed on $4200. Of this amount $2000 is the value of 1800 square feet of land.

Another sale of South End property was made by the owner, Simplicio Landazi to Lillian T. Lawton, comprising a 2½-story brick dwelling and 810 square feet of land, located No. 35 Corning street, near Shawmut avenue, all taxed on $3500. The land carries $2000.

BRIGHTON TRANSACTION

An improved property has changed hands situated No. 16 Farrington avenue, between Linden and Highgate streets, assessed in the name of Ella M. Prescott for $9000. Of this amount $2700 applies on the 4889 square feet of land. Joseph Newman et al. are the buyers.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Final papers have gone to record on the sale of the Carolina W. B. Fish three-apartment brick and stone house, and 3000 square feet of land, all assessed at $9100, located at 64 Charles street, Dorchester. Royal S. Wentworth of Chelsea, Mass., buys for investment.

Ida Yaffee purchased from Michael A. Kenney a frame dwelling and three lots of land on Paxton, corner of Harvard street, Dorchester, assessed on $4600. The 7920 square feet of land carries $1600 of that amount.

Solomon Savitz has purchased from Lillian R. Siegel several building lots on Dorchester avenue, corner of Linden street, containing 13,062 square feet, valued on the assessor's books at $4600.

The Roxbury parcel was owned by Ida Scotch, consisting of a three-story brick dwelling at 107 Vernon street, near Haskins street; assessed for $6200 including $1200 carried on 1497 square feet of land. Morris Cohen is the new owner.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

John J. Martin, president, has called a meeting of the full membership of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange to be held at the Boston City Club Friday evening Jan. 21. At the conclusion of the dinner, which will begin at 6 o'clock, business of importance is to be presented to the members.

BROOKLINE PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have passed through the office of William E. McCoy & Co., in the sale of the estate at 30 Osborne road, Brookline, comprising a single frame house and 7070 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of $10,500. Mrs. Emily F. Willcomb sold to Mrs. Helen N. Angell for occupancy.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bennington st., 985, ward 1; Jno. A. De Vito, Frederick H. Gowing; brick stores and offices.

Marshall st., 14-22, ward 5; Bessie Heller, A. J. Carpenter, Jr.; brick stores and lofts.

Farquhar st., 27, ward 23; Iver P. Knudsen; frame dwelling.

West Broadway, 50 and 54, ward 9; R. C. Archbishop of Boston; frame school houses.

Washington st., 94-96, ward 5; C. W. Whittier & Bro.; frame mercantile.

Meridian st., 87, ward 2; J. Scott; frame store.

Broad st., 54-56, ward 7; Paul B. Watson, tr.; alter stores and offices.

Winter st., 13-15, ward 7; Boston R. E. trust, Walter T. Littlefield; alter mercantile.

Commonwealth av., 1105A, and Brighton av., ward 25; Chas. A. Malley, Agent; alter mercantile.

OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION FORMED

M'ALESTER, Okla.—The permanent Jefferson State Highway Association for Oklahoma was organized here recently, says the Dallas News. The association will work for passage of a bill at the coming session of the state Legislature authorizing the issuing of bonds for the building of good roads. Steps were taken to purchase the abandoned Katy railroad bridge crossing the Canadian river and adjoining Pittsburg and McIntosh counties. About 200 delegates were in attendance.

AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

Tonight at Dorchester house the recently organized Italian department will assemble its members for a special program of speeches and music. Talks on aspects of "Good Citizenship" will be given, and the Italian orchestra will play. This orchestra is increasing weekly in numbers and has now arranged to rehearse on Tuesday evenings instead of meeting on Monday night with the other Italian clubs. The crowded condition of the house made this change desirable, and by combining two boys' clubs into what is becoming a flourishing junior city council, the head resident was able to provide the orchestra with a room in which to practice on Tuesdays.

On Tuesday night Prof. P. A. Martin will give an illustrated lecture on "Brazil" at Norfolk house center. This is the same lecture which audiences at Roxbury neighborhood house, Denison house, and Ruggles street neighborhood house found so enjoyable last week.

Clubs at Roxbury neighborhood house have begun rehearsals of the following plays: "Our Mutual Friend," "Treasure Island," "Hyacinth Halvey" and "On the Road to Donegal."

One of the most forcible and instructive addresses given at the D'Israeli Club recently was Dr. George M. Nasmyth's talk on "The Philosophy of Force—Can Military Force Used Aggressively Promote National Advantage." At yesterday's meeting part of the program was given over to declamation by the members and part to a continued study of Jewish history from the time of the Judges to Saul.

Cambridge neighborhood house has had the gift of over 100 books for its library, which has just been reopened under a trained librarian one afternoon and one evening each week.

One of the girls' clubs at House of Good Will is rehearsing "Little Women" to be given about Easter.

The Mothers Club of Ellis Memorial will give a party Friday night to help raise money for the purchase of a station motor wagon. This wagon will be used in carrying visitors to and from the camp at Sharon which is two miles from the railroad station.

Mary Antin is expected as a guest at the meeting of the Yiddish folk song class at Hale house tonight. The parents of members have also been invited to attend. On Wednesday night the house will organize for the first time a cooking class for boy scouts.

The Dramatic Club of the Social Service house is rehearsing "The Sacrament of Judas" for public presentation probably the third week in February. The play has been translated from the French by a member of Professor Baker's play-writing class at Harvard.

A group of Girl Scouts is to be organized this week at Riverside neighborhood house under the leadership of Mrs. M. W. Brown, who has charge of the large cooking classes and the sewing class at the house.

Girls from the neighborhood will give a program of folk dances at the meeting of the Civic Club Wednesday night at Cottage Place neighborhood house. Miss Annie Chapin, pianist, will play.

The Italian clubs of Civic Service house will give two plays Thursday night at North Bennet hall for the benefit of Italians in Europe. During the intermission Vittoria Orlandini will give a talk in Italian on "The Italian Woman in the Present War." Yesterday at the house Carl E. Guthe of the Peabody museum, Harvard University, addressed the Agassiz Club in the afternoon, and the Ukranian Club gave a concert in the evening devoting part of the time to a discussion of how the members might aid their friends in Europe.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

Coast guard cutter Seminole at Wilmington, N C, at 8 a m Sunday.

Coast guard cutter Apache, 10 miles south of Charleston lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Kathadin, Boston for Charleston, etc, passed Diamond Shoal lightship at 1 p m Sunday.

SS Dorchester, Baltimore for Boston, 88 miles southeast of Fire Island lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Esperanza, New York for Veracruz, 110 miles northwest of Nassau at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Santiago, New York for Santiago, 75 miles northwest of Watlings island at 7:30 p. m. Sunday.

SS Honolulan, New York for San Francisco, 770 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Comus, New York for New Orleans, 75 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p m Sunday.

SS Dochra, New York for Buenos Aires, 500 miles east southeast of Scotland lightship at 8 p m Sunday.

SS Ancon, Cristobal for New York, 1027 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Colon, New York for Cristobal, 900 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Havana, Havana for New York, 45 miles north of Jupiter at noon Sunday.

SS Panama, Cristobal for New York, 1104 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Sunday.

SS Thelma (Nor), Manati, passed Diamond Shoal lightship, bound north, at 11 a m Sunday.

SS Randulf Hansen (Nor), passed Diamond Shoal lightship, bound south, at 11 a m Sunday.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*N. Amsterdam, for F'lm'h, Rot'dam	Jan. 19
*Finland, for Liverpool	Jan. 19
Roma, for Gibraltar, Barcelona	Jan. 21
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Jan. 22
Espagne, for Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Tuscania, for Liverpool, Glasgow	Jan. 22
*Noordam, for Falmouth, R'dam	Jan. 25
*Cymric, for Liverpool	Jan. 26
*New York, for Liverpool	Jan. 29
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	Jan. 29
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Jan. 29

Sailings from St. John

Corinthian, for London	Jan. 27
Pretorian, for Liverpool	Jan. 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

New York, for New York	Jan. 12
Lapland, for New York	Jan. 19
St. Louis, for New York	Jan. 19
Baltic, for New York	Jan. 26
Corsican, for St. John	Jan. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Jan. 29
Philadelphia, for New York	Jan. 29

Sailings from Bordeaux

Chicago, for New York	Jan. 22
La Touraine, for New York	Jan. 29

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	Jan. 27

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Manoa, for Honolulu	Jan. 18
*Sonoma, for Sydney	Jan. 18
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 22
*Great Northern, for Honolulu	Jan. 25
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Jan. 26

Sailings for Seattle

*Niagara, for Sydney	Jan. 19
*Titan, for Manila	Jan. 19
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 20
*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong	Jan. 25

Sailings from Tacoma

Canada Maru, for Yokohama	Jan. 20

Sailings from Vancouver

Niagara, for Sydney	Jan. 19

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

Hawaii Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 21
Awa Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 25

Sailings from Yokohama

Manila Maru, for Tacoma	Jan. 20
Sado Maru, for Seattle	Jan. 26

Sailings from Honolulu

Sierra, for San Francisco	Jan. 18
Lurline, for San Francisco	Jan. 18
Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Jan. 26

Sailings from Sydney

Makura, for Vancouver	Jan. 20
Ventura, for San Francisco	Jan. 26

*Carries United States mail.

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY		
City of Calcutta	Bombay	Nov. 18
Newquay	Calcutta	Nov. 11
Etonian	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Balto	Gothenburg, via Christiania	Dec. 25
Ninian	Manchester	Jan. 2
Lincolnshire	Calcutta-Colombo	Nov. 12
Pontiac	Calcutta, Nov. 23 via Port Natal	Dec. 15
Arkansas	Copenhagen	Dec. 28
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19		
Soestdijk	Rotterdam	Jan. 6
Gilgai	Melbourne	Nov. 19
Corfe Castle	Cape Town	Dec. 17
Auchendale	Liverpool	Jan. 7
THURSDAY, JAN. 20		
Karema	Adelaide	Nov. 16
Norman Monarch	Melbourne	Nov. 18
FRIDAY, JAN. 21		
Marengo	Hull	Jan 7
Harpathian	Calcutta	Dec. 3
SATURDAY, JAN. 22		
Sachem	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Algol	Huelva	Jan 4
Inverclyde	Yokohama	Nov. 9
British Monarch	Glasgow	Jan. 8
Bay State	Liverpool	Jan. 12
TUESDAY, JAN. 25		
Ninian	Manchester	Jan. 11
Colonian	London	Jan. 17
Cloughton	Liverpool	Jan. 14
THURSDAY, JAN. 27		
Hortensius	Montevideo	Dec. 31
Canadian	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Atlantic	Buenos Aires	Dec. 30
SUNDAY, JAN. 30		
St. Bede	Yokohama	Nov. 30
English Monarch	Cape Town	Dec. 28
Pruth	Sunderland	Jan. 15
Stephen R. Jones	Buenos Aires	Jan. 2
Bolton Castle	Singapore	Nov. 29
Rossa	Fowey	Jan. —
FEB. 3 TO FEB. 24		
Etonian (Leyland)	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Suruga	Sydney, N.S.W.	Nov. 13
Cape Finisterre	Glasgow	Jan. 22
Boyne	Liverpool	Jan. 26
Devonian	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Clearway	Calcutta	Dec. 21
Merton Hall	Calcutta	Dec. 27
Franklyn	Glasgow	Feb. 5
Saxon Monarc'	London	Feb. 5
Hepburn	Wellington, N.Z.	Dec. 21
City of Sparta	Adelaide	Dec. 24

OVERSEAS MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 22

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters—	*Other articles
Russia, specially addressed, via Kola bay	Kursk	Jan. 17, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Netherlands and Switzerland, specially addressed for other countries (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), via Falmouth and Rotterdam	New Amst'dam	Jan. 18, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, west Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Italy, Rumania, Serbia and Greece), via Liverpool	Finland	Jan. 18, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Italy, Servia, Rumania and Greece, via Naples	San Giorgio	Jan. 18, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Greece, specially addressed, via Piraeus	Vas. Constantino.	Jan. 19, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Limon	Jan. 20, 6:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg, Turkey, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, west Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Paul	Jan. 21, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Specially addressed for France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, west Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Espagne	Jan. 21, 9:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Azores islands, via Providence, R. I., and Ponta Delgada	Roma	Jan. 22, 6:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates; 2 cents per ounce rate discontinued.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, west Asia and East Indies closes Saturday at 12 p. m.; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Jan. 16, 17, 23 and 24, and 7 a. m. Jan. 17, 18, 24 and 25.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m. Newfoundland, Thursday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P.O.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Nippon Maru	San Fran	Jan. 17, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tamba Maru	Seattle	Jan. 20, 6 p.m.
Hilo, Hawaii	Great Northern	San Fran	Jan. 20, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran	Jan. 21, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Canada Maru	Seattle	Jan. 22, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Moana	San Fran	Jan. 28, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Yoko'ma Maru	Seattle	Jan. 30, 6 p.m.
Guam	U. S. transport	San Fran	Jan. 31, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), and specially addressed for New Zealand	Sierra	San Fran	Feb. 3, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada.

North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

SHIPPING NEWS

Strong demand, scarcity of fresh fish, and advanced prices featured trading at the fish pier today. Four offshore trips were brought in, and four came from nearby grounds, while one steamer helped swell receipts. Arrivals: Steamer East Hampton 40,100 pounds, schooners Natalie J. Hammond 60,400, Arethusa 56,700, Corona 45,500, Pontiac 66,800, Leonora Silveira 5100, Elsie C. Silva 4000, Elva L. Spurling 4000, and Little Fannie 12,500. The Corona also had 3000 cusk, 800 halibut, East Hampton 12,000 scrod, 500 skates, 250 spawn, and Little Fannie one shark. Wholesale dealers prices: Haddock $5.75@8.25 per hundredweight, steak cod $10@12.83, market cod $4.75@6.25, pollock $4.50@5.85, large hake $10.75, small hake $4.75@8.75, and $3.80@5.75.

Gill netter receipts at Gloucester today aggregated 70,000 pounds of pollock. The schooner Avalon brought 3000 pounds fresh halibut and 4000 salt cod.

Officers of the Boston fish bureau, who were not elected at the annual meeting Jan. 4, will probably be chosen at the City Club tomorrow night, when the members gather for the adjourned annual meeting. Present officers are: George E. Willey, president; John Burns, Jr., vice president; Lewis H. Lee, treasurer; and F. F. Dimick, secretary. During the past year 18 new members were admitted.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Battleship Oklahoma, Kemp, Rockland.

Str Ultonia (Br) Chester, Barry, Dec. 29.

Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.

Str Bylayl, Machen, Norfolk.

Str Tuscan, Thacher, Philadelphia.

Tug Germantown, Camp, Portland, twg bgs Oley and Yardley.

Tug Security, Barrett, Portland, twg brg S T Co No 57.

Tug Valley Forge, Sablich, Portland.

Tug Neponset, Sears, Rockland, Me.

Cleared

Str Calvin Austin, Strout, Portland.

Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah.

Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.

Str H. M. Whitney, Colberth, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Brazos, San Juan and Ponce; City of St. Louis, Savannah; El Cid, Galveston; Georgic, Liverpool; Cdeole, New Orleans; Risholm, Oran; Strathardle, Shields; Hyperia, Buenos Aires via Boston; Vauban, Buenos Aires, Rio Janeiro and Bahia; Roma, Barcelona, Lisbon and Azores; Lancastrian, London; Gordon Castle, Cape Town via Baltimore and Boston; Kirkdale, Calcutta, Colombo via Boston; Motano, Tampico; Lindenhall, Genoa via Bermuda; Comet, Baton Rouge, towing barge.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

There was some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres. Our artillery fire against a strong German point north of Ypres satisfactory.

Another British official statement says:

Except for reciprocal bombardments about Malincout, Givenchy, Hill 63 and Hollebeke, there has been only the usual artillery activity along the line.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Monday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

In Belgium our artillery in concert with the British artillery did serious damage to the enemy trenches in the region of Het Sas and caused two powerful explosions in the German lines.

Our batteries successfully bombarded the approaches of the road to Lille south of Thelus and blew up a munitions depot. At hill 119, northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, one of our mines destroyed a small German post.

In the Argonne there has been an engagement with bombs and grenades in the region of Vauquois.

In Lorraine we took under our fire hostile troops who were assembling south of Bremenil, northeast of Badonviller.

Sunday—An official communication issued Saturday says:

Outside of some artillery actions of quite a lively character in Champagne, in the Argonne and in the Woevre, there is no important event to report on the whole front.

French guns in Champagne dispersed Germans engaged in fortifying, and hand grenade fighting occurred in the Argonne.

Army of the east: On Jan. 14 hostile aeroplanes dropped projectiles on Janes (Yanes), northwest of Kukus (Kilkich), and on Doganizi. A few Greek soldiers were wounded, one was killed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—An official statement given out yesterday by the Russian war department says:

Western (Russian) front: There is no change in the situation.

Caucasus: In the course of the fighting Jan. 14 we captured 20 Turkish officers and more than 400 men; a quantity of war and engineering material and provisions; one heavy gun and seven other guns and eight machine guns.

Persia: In the fighting at Kangaver, half way between Hamadan and Kermanshah, we took many prisoners. The Turks abandoned many men on the battlefield. Our losses were insignificant.

Southeast of Hamadan we drove back toward Daulatabad a detachment consisting of Turks and Germans.

Sunday—A communication issued Saturday says: There has been no change on the western front (Northern Poland and the Baltic region).

In Persia, on the road to Kermanshah, we occupied the town of Kangaver.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy—Sunday's communique states that northwest of Gorizia the intensive bombardment of the 14th was followed by a night attack against the Italian positions between Poumico Torrent and Oslavia. On the second attack our opponents penetrated the trenches between hill 188 and Oslavia, but on the following morning our counter-attack drove the Austrians well beyond Oslavia and we occupied trenches east of the village.

On the Carso our artillery actively shelled the Austrian trenches in the zone of Monte San Michels, destroying them for a length of 400 yards.

One of our air squadrons made an extensive raid in the region of the East Isonzo and bombarded the Austrian aviation camp at Assevizzo, the cantonments of Chiapovano and Boruberg and the railway stations at Longatica, Pregasina and Lubiana. The squadron, which was violently cannonaded by numerous anti-aircraft batteries, returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Monday—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters under date of Jan. 16, says:

The recent Russian defeat on the Bessarabian frontier has resulted in a pause in the operations which is uninterrupted only by intermittent artillery fire. An Austro-Hungarian patrol attacked by surprise a Russian advance post south of Karpilovka and annihilated its occupants.

The Italian artillery yesterday increased its activity at Monte San Michele and against the bridgeheads of Tolmino, Gorizia and Mrzlivrh.

The reported conquest of Italian positions near Oslavia was executed by detachments of the fifty-second and eightieth infantry regiments. Italians numbering 933, among them 31 officers, were made prisoner and three machine guns and three mine throwers were captured.

Austro-Hungarian troops also took an enemy trench near Tolmino. The Italian artillery is active in the districts of Schluderbach, Lavarone and Folgarone.

Faithfully watching the country's frontiers in the Tyrol the Kaiserjaegers (sharpshooters) are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of their organization.

In Montenegro, Austro-Hungarian troops north of Grahova captured 250 Montenegrins and a complete ammunition depot. The pursuit is still going on. The number of prisoners taken near Berane has reached 500.

Sunday—Fighting in the Toporoutz district and east of Rarenczle is more bitter than ever, says the Austrian official statement issued Saturday. Russian columns of as many as 13 to 14 lines deep attacked our places four times and at others six times.

Frequently the assaulting lines passed through the artillery fire and reached the Austrian trenches, it is admitted, and hand-to-hand fighting took place. But these desperate struggles always resulted in Austrian victories, and the Russians have not gained one inch of territory, according to Vienna.

It is further said:

The Russian losses have been appalling. More than 1000 Russians were counted before the positions of one Austro-Hungarian brigade. Two officers and 240 men were taken prisoners by us. Vienna territorials have repulsed superior Russian forces on the Karmin.

In Cettinje, 154 cannon, 10,000 rifles, 10 machine guns and quantities of ammunition were captured. The number of cannon taken on Mt. Lovcen has reached 45. Three hundred Montenegrins have been taken prisoner.

Our troops have stormed trenches on the heights of Gradina, south of Berane.

Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE—Southern Colonial home, W. Palm Beach, Fla.; 14 rooms, gas and every modern convenience; large lot, well shaded, with tropical shrubbery; a bargain. Address P. O. DRAWER A1, W. Palm Beach.

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS
FOR SALE—Lots in Waco, Texas; ten-acre farm in the irrigation district, near Cotulla, Texas; lots in Loveland, Okla. For particulars address owner, Box 284, Llano, Texas.

BOARD AND ROOMS
Commonwealth Hotel, Inc.
BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower bath, $6 to $8 per week; rooms, private bath, $10 to $12; transients $1; temperance hotel.

ROOMS TO LET
WORCESTER ST., 71—Pleasant rooms, well heated, on 2nd and 3rd floors; bath on 2nd and 4th floors.

TABLE SUPPLIES
Massachusetts Apples
Hand-picked Massachusetts Grown Baldwins, fancy grade (for the table), packed in standard boxes, $2.25 per box; No. 1 grade $4.25 per barrel. Prices include delivery in Boston and vicinity.
F. P. ABBOT, Harvard, Mass. Tel. 39-3

SITUATION INFORMATION
Are You Wishing or Winning?
We can help you win the satisfactory situation. Send us $1.00 for the booklet describing how to obtain it. Correspondence invited. HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., 171 Madison Ave., New York.

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HATTERS
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LADY AGENTS WANTED to sell Philippine, Madeira and Porto Rican hand embroidered robes, waists, lingerie, infants' wear, table linens and novelties. Unusual opportunity for women of refinement to earn good income. No cash necessary, but references essential. FAR EASTERN SHOPS, 2233 Broadway, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Superintendent of telephone construction. Address Box 68, Danville, Indiana.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEKEEPER—General work and help care for young baby, 4-room apt. ROTHSTEIN, 6039 Dorchester ave. Tel. Blackstone 3368. Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
WANTED—Position as manager and buyer of clothing store, or department manager; also capable advertising manager in any department. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, Calif.

WANTED—Position as advertising manager, retail preferred; best of references. Will consider right position in any locality. Address Post Office Box 172, Redlands, California.

POSITION WANTED by young man as bookkeeper and stenographer; age 20; best of references as to character and ability. Single. Will go anywhere. Address M 80, Monitor office.

CHICAGO business man worth over $100,000 is desirous of representing eastern mfg. company in Chicago or West. Addr. K 22, Monitor Office, Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced office man, wants position. R. N. MARTIN, 117 West 127th st., New York City.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—By exp. woman, graduate of Mechanics Institute in lunch room management, position as manager of lunch room, business lunch or institution. MRS. FRANCES S. DESHLER, Gen. Del., Oswego, N. Y.

ENGLISH woman, trained attendant, good hsekpr, wants position as companion; thoroughly capable of caring for lady or gentleman. Y 21, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York City.

MANAGING HSEKPR. for big hotel or institution wishes position; first class ref. V 31, Monitor, 9 E. 40th st., New York.

A LETTER OF REFERENCE as to good character and ability is required of each advertiser seeking a position.

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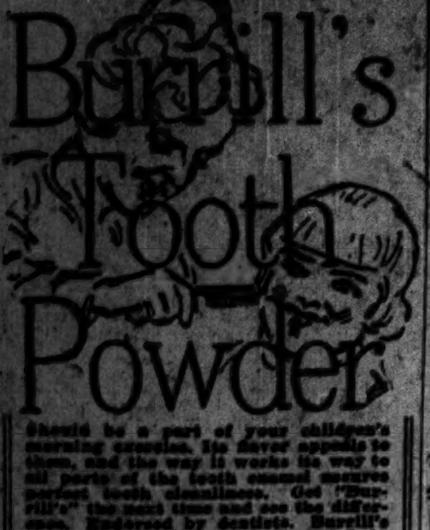
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



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We also manufacture Parchment Paper for dairy and meat trades, and Waxed Paper for bakers and confectioners.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Poultry plant fully equipped; paying proposition; some prize winners. THE RED FARM, Williamstown, N. J.

ATLANTA, GA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
We are now showing New Mid-Winter Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
We are Sole Representatives of the Madam Marriette Corsets for Atlanta

J. Regenstein Company
MILLINERY
and
READY-TO-WEAR GOODS
40 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

For a Complete Line of Toilet Waters, Soaps, Creams, Etc., CALL ON MATTHEWS & LIVELY
21 E. Alabama St., ATLANTA, GA.

FROHSIN'S
Garments Altered Free!
50 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA

HARDWARE

KING HARDWARE CO.
"THE NORTH SIDE STORE"
814 Peachtree Street ATLANTA, GA.

DEPARTMENT STORES

CHAMBERLIN-JOHNSON-DUBOSE COMPANY
ATLANTA — NEW YORK — PARIS
IN ATLANTA THIS STORE IS LOOKED UPON as the satisfactory store to shop in. The reason is that it has long maintained a very high standard of merchandise—women's and misses' apparel; furniture and furnishings for the home.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.
ATLANTA, GA.
High-class Apparel and all accessories of dress for women and children. A store that counts service first!

PRINTING

If You Will Have All of Your
Engraving Work
Such as Visiting Cards, Stationery, Invitations, Acceptances and other Social Literature produced in our plant, you will be sure that it is strictly correct and beyond reproach. Kindly favor us with your next order. You will be pleased.
BYRD PRINTING CO., Atlanta.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Stoddard — Dixie's Greatest Dry Cleaner and Dyer
Stoddard pays return charges on out-of-town orders of $2 or over. Prompt mail order service.
126 Peachtree St., ATLANTA

MARKETS

A REALLY CLEAN MARKET
Go to see it and be CONVINCED
CAPITAL CITY MARKET
118-20 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.
Everything Good to Eat

GROCERIES

AKIN BROTHERS
Ivy 4160 — 497 Peachtree
For everything that is good to eat. CALL US.

PIANO TUNING

ARTISTIC Piano Tuning—As a piano tuner and repairer Mr. D. B. Evans is an expert par-excellence. (Signed Alfredo Barili.) D. B. EVANS, 27 S. Broad st.

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BOARDER WANTED, small family; refined atmosphere; all modern conv.; best part of city. 299 East Tenth st., Atlanta, Ga.

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As a Man Dresses So Is He in the Estimation of the Public
Dress at a Quality Store and take no chances.
GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
3-5-7 Whitehall Street

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Byck Bros. Company
27-29 WHITEHALL STREET
The most complete line of FOOTWEAR for the entire family shown in Atlanta, for Quality, Style and Service.

DALLAS, TEX.

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SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. Phones: S. W., Main 596-597 and 4958; Auto., M. 1248.

CHICAGO

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass
Wall Paper — Telephone Diversey 4234
1230 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK Hotel, 4631 N. Racine Ave.—Family hotel; perm. home for business people. Wilson Exp. Phone Edge. 2721.

CHICAGO
Merchants may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 1313 Peoples Gas Building.

NEW YORK CITY

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TO RENT—Large sunny room, fifth floor front; opposite Teachers College. MRS. MARY D. WELLES, 523 W. 121st st.

FURNISHED single rooms; private family; $4.50 each. APT. 24, 317 West 95th st., New York city.

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MISCELLANEOUS

CORKS

CHICAGO CORK WORKS CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF CORKS
630 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, VA.

MOVING AND STORAGE

W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.
Main and Belvidere Sts., RICHMOND, VA. — Phone Ran. 843
FIREPROOF STORAGE for household goods!
AUTOMOBILE VANS for hauling!
Experienced men for Packing Furniture for Shipment to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

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"The Shopping Center"
Miller & Rhoads
RICHMOND, VA.
"B. K."—Best Knit Pure SILK HOSE (Black and White Only) $1 pair delivered.

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Virginia Trust Co.
11TH AND MAIN STREETS
invites Monitor readers to open an account. 3% interest paid on daily balances and where balance amounts to $500 or more, interest compounded monthly.

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ABRAM'S CAKES
9 E. Grace St. — Richmond, Va.
Order today a $1.00 box (delivered)
ABRAM'S SISTERS
Exclusive Cake Makers

VIRGINIA
HAMS AND CORN MEAL
AMBOLD GROCERY CO.
1502 West Main Street

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NATIONAL DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS
All Kinds Cleaning and Repair Work
Careful Attention Given to Mail Orders
1205½ West Main St., Richmond, Va.

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E. A. JETT and J. W. RANSON
WALLPAPER DECORATORS
2313 Chaffin Street, Richmond, Va.
Phones Blvd. 1258-W, Mad. 4378-J

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WM. H. TYREE
Painter and Decorator—House Painting and Inside Enamel Work a Specialty.
1917 Floyd Ave., RICHMOND, VA.

FURRIERS

CHARLES HAASE & SONS
Manufacturers of Fine Furs
119 West Broad St. — Richmond, Va.
Established 1857

MINNEAPOLIS

FURRIERS

DEPENDABLE FURS
A. G. REINICKE
87 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

PACIFIC COAST

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

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"Come in and see us and rest awhile. We know we can please you."
The Poinsettia Brand
The QUALITY BUTTER SHOP
Buttermilk Fresh from the Churn—"You see us make it"
SUPERIOR COTTAGE CHEESE
ICE CREAM — ICES
TRY OUR 10c BUTTERMILK LUNCH
GOLDEN WEST DAIRY CO., 807 Broadway
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

HARTWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and CONTRACTING
Phones: Main 318, Home 1318
855 Sixth Street

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At La Jolla
GREEN DRAGON CAMP
Service 11:30 to 8
Lunches put up
Phone La Jolla 216

THE CHURCHILL DINING ROOM
837 C. Street near Eighth
Owned and managed by RUTH I. DYAR
Delicious Home-Cooked Foods
Luncheon 25c — Evening Dinner 50c

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SEE OUR LINES of gift books, juvenile books, stationery; greeting cards now on display; complete stock in our TOY DEPARTMENT. CARPENTER'S BOOK STORE, 762 5th st., near F.

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"EVERYTHING FOR THE CAR"
AUTO TIRE COMPANY
"The House That Service Built"
5th St. at A — "At the Orange Clock"

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BERTRAM E. BOWLER
WATCHES—JEWELRY
1022 Third Street

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BARKER'S BARBER SHOP
1022 Seventh Street
Hair Cutting 25c — Shave 15c

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THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway
Pianos, Talking Machines, Sheet Music

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HAMILTON'S
6TH AND C STREETS
Staple and Imported Groceries
"Own Baking" Products
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Foods
California Fruits and Vegetables

Holler's
THE CASH-SAVING GROCER
Eight Stores

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PURITY FIRST
Stands for P. M. Dairy Products
PURITY BUTTER — PURITY ICE CREAM
PASTEURIZED MILK and CREAM
Distributors of
Edgemore Farm Certified Milk
Phone for deliveries, wholesale and retail

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LUNCH AT BARBOUR'S
1060 Fifth St.
Ice Cream, Catering, Table Decorations.

ADVERTISING

FERRY-HALE PUBLICITY SERVICE
BUSINESS BUILDERS
309-10-11 Owl Building, San Diego

SAN DIEGO
Merchants may send Monitor Advertising to S. W. SLOAN, 307 Spreckels Bldg. Phone Main 270.

VENICE, CAL.

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FREEMAN APARTMENTS, BETTY WHITE, Manager. Elegant and commodious sun parlor, steam heat and hot water. 14 Westminster Avenue, Corner Speedway, VENICE. Sunset 1331.

SANTA MONICA

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ROYAL GARMENT CLEANERS
QUALITY
Both Phones—Home 4797; Sunset 1061
2127 Main Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST

OAKLAND, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Taft and Pennoyer Company
HIGH CLASS DRY GOODS
FORTY-FOUR SECTIONS. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Clay at 14th and 15th Street, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

A Department Store
Where Dependable Merchandise and Good Service Are Chief Features
60 Departments including Bargain Basement.
H. C. CAPWELL COMPANY
Oakland, California

LAUNDRIES

Crystal Laundry Co.
Phone Oakland 1488
2307 Chestnut Street, Oakland, Cal.

MARKETS

QUALITY MEATS
At Bottom Prices
OAKLAND MARKET
12th St., opposite Pantage's Theater

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS

Colonial Cafeteria
422-428 Fourteenth St.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

"QUALITY" BAGGAGE
Trunks and Fine Leather Goods
Manufacturing and Repairing a Specialty
Quality Trunk Co.
Under Central Bank, 14th at Broadway

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JOHN W. WARFEL
EXCLUSIVE TAILORING
Union Savings Bk. Bldg., 13 and Bdwy.
SECOND FLOOR
There is satisfaction in wearing clothes that are unquestionably well built of Genuinely Good Fabrics

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J. Llewellyn Co.
PAINTERS and DECORATORS
Fine Wallpapers
Oak 1108 — 1535 Broadway

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DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY
J. F. HINK & SON, Inc.
Shattuck at Kittridge — BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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MOVING ?
Western Van & Storage Co.
Auto Vans and Light Delivery
2079 Addison. Ph. Berk. 2690
BERKELEY, CAL.
Moving, Storage, Packing, Shipping

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SPOTTS and BUSH
GROCERIES and DELICACIES
NEW DELIVERY SERVICE
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You are always sure of your goods when you get them from us.
1209 Broadway, Oakland. Ph. Oak. 567
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Fresh Meat, Poultry and Game
Fresh Fish Daily
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POULTRY SUPPLIES, LAWN DRESSING. — Hardware
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Successors to Brown & Nassie.
College and Ashby. Phone B. 3780.

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Commercial Printing
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2055 Addison St., BERKELEY, CAL.
Phone Berk. 1028
Publisher of The Courier

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THE BOOTERIE
Shoes for the Family
2111 Center St., at Shattuck

TAILORS

MILLER & STEEL
Tailors to Men
2136 Center Street, Berkeley

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Marshall Steel Company
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
2124 Centre Street, Berkeley
Delivery in Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond.

PASADENA, CAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bassett's Walk-Over Boot Shop
Thirty-Six East Colorado Street, Pasadena, California
Boots and Shoes—Walk-Over and Phoenix Hosiery
High Grade Shoe Repairing
THE ENTIRE SATISFACTION OF OUR PATRONS IS OUR AIM

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Brenner & Wood
37 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENWOODWEAR
FOR MEN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

The Brown Shop
Picture Framing
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PLUMBING

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing
Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 288 Franklin Ave.
Phone F. O. 2866

DRY AND STEAM CLEANING

MODERN CLEANING WORKS
Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning
E. E. LANGE. Tel. Office F. O. 452; Res. Col. 3234. Goods called for and delivered
Satisfaction guaranteed

RARE BOOKS

RARE and FINE IMPORTED BOOKS. Libraries formed or enriched. Best editions of the Best Books. Books in beautiful bindings for Presents. GEO. M. MILLARD, 1651 Huntington Drive, South Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Beautiful California home in exclusive section; grounds 3 acres—garden, oranges, olives, etc.; $45,000. Box. 658, Pasadena, California.

PASADENA MERCHANTS
May send Monitor advertising to M. L. CHAPPELLE, 503 Citizens' Savings Bank Building.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Pasadena Corset Shop
MRS. H. B. FORD, Corsetiere
La Princesse and Mme. Mariette Corsets Made to Order
Remodeling—Cleaning—Repairing
308 East Colorado Street. F. O. 2086

MAC EWEN'S MARINELLO SHOP
MARYLAND HOTEL
Shampooing, Manicuring, Hairdressing
F. O. 556

PRINTING

Pasadena Stationery and Printing Company
67 East Colorado St. Phone Col. 1086
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed.
Copper Plate Printing-Die Stamping

FLORISTS

National Florist
ELDRED'S FLOWER SHOP
170 E. Colorado St.
Tel. F. O. 327
Mail and Telegraph Orders Promptly Delivered.
Member of the National Florists' Association.

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GATCH-HILL STUDIO
Everything for the House
Decorating and Furnishing
Imported and Domestic Cretonnes, Linens, Silks, Velours, etc.
1115 Story Building, 6th and Broadway
Home telephone F. 3502
Pasadena Branch Col. 234

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NOLD FURNITURE CO., Inc.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1161
65 to 71 North Fair Oaks Avenue
PASADENA, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO

STORAGE AND PACKING

SAN FRANCISCO, 13th and Mission Streets
LOS ANGELES, 250 South Broadway
OAKLAND, 1130 Broadway

SHOES

Semi-Annual Sale Fine Footwear
This twice-yearly event offers substantial savings in smart shoes for men and women
JOHN FOSTER CO. Fine Shoes for Women — Block & Levy — "BOSTONIANS" Famous Shoes for Men
74 Geary St., San Francisco

CONFECTIONERY

When in San Francisco
GEO. HAAS & SONS
"4 STORES" — FINE CANDIES

SPECIALTIES

Collection Bags
Wood or metal handles. Finished in colors to suit. Chamois lined, $4 to $5.50. Write for information.
THE SPECIALTIES CO.
901 Powell St., San Francisco, Cal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Up-to-the-Minute Ready-to-wear Garments
for Children, Misses and Women at MODERATE PRICES
We invite you to OPEN AN ACCOUNT
Mention the Monitor
Mail orders receive immediate attention
HONEST VALUES
MARKS BROS
831 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

MEN'S HATS

HOME INDUSTRY
"Lundstrom"
HATS
STORES
1126 Market Street — 2640 Mission
605 Kearny — 26 Third
FACTORY
1114 Mission
The Standard for Thirty Years

PRINTING

The ten Bosch Company
Printers
strive for originality and quality in their printing
121 Second Street — San Francisco

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

LADIES' HAND BAGS
Full Line of Leather Novelties, Trunks, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags
Oppenheimer the Trunk man
735 MARKET STREET

RENTAL BUREAU

Rental and Information Bureau—Persons desiring rooms, apartments, flats or homes can secure same by addressing KATHERINE M. ROBINSON, 2449 Carleton st., Berkeley; phone B-1731; rooms and apartments listed.

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2 and 3 Room Apts.; all outside; sunny, well furnished, private phones. 1035 Sutter St. MRS. A. E. PENFIELD.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NICELY furnished rooms with board; mod. con., heat, free phone, sunny, harmonious, con. to cars; terms reasonable. MRS. WELLS, 1750 Pacific ave., S. F.

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NEW sunny 5 and 6-room flats, $30 to $32.50 month; garage extra. S. E. corner Pine and Baker st., San Francisco.

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND TYPIST
39 Post St. Phone Sutter 1040
MRS. HORACE LAIDLAW, San Francisco

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COMFORT and REFINEMENT
A Chair worthy of a place in your Living Room. Luxuriantly upholstered. Springs in the loose cushion and in the seat beneath.
Blue and Mulberry Striped Velour...... $32.00
and Verdure Tapestry Coverings
BARE BROS.
Furniture, Carpets, Draperies
255 Geary St., Union Square
SAN FRANCISCO

$1.00 Puts the New
Hoosier Cabinet
In Your Kitchen
It cuts your Kitchen Work-in-Two.
It saves Miles of Extra Steps and hours of needless work.
Freight Paid and Terms Arranged Anywhere.
Write for booklet "You and Your Kitchen."
The Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Store
O. K. BROWN, Manager
Men. Floor Pacific Bldg., San Francisco

HOTELS

HOTEL DOREL
1507 California Street, at Larkin Street
Newly furnished; outside rooms $3 to $5 per week. Special winter rates to permanent guests. Inspect our ideal environment.

LAUNDRIES

PALACE LAUNDRY—Finish and rough dry; lace curtains done. R. ANGELIUS, with PALACE LAUNDRY CO. Res. phone Mission 8698; business, West 5854.

SAN FRANCISCO
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FRESNO, CAL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The Wonder
Women's Wearing Apparel Exclusively
TULARE & J — FRESNO
NEW SUITS, NEW DRESSES, NEW HATS FOR SPRING!
The time of the fast express is the measure of time between New York and THE WONDER in showing the new styles.

Goodwin Corset Shop
113 Forsyth Buildings
MME. EMILIE M. SEES

MILLINERY

Exclusive Millinery
MRS. H. S. HOLLAND
2308 Tulare Street

OCEAN PARK, CAL.

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FLOWERS for Los Angeles, Pasadena and the Beaches delivered from our own Gardens. Write or wire. WALTER ARMACOST & CO., Ocean Park, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Don't Miss Our Restaurant

Rhodes Brothers

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

In Every Detail Tacoma's Leading Retail Establishment

BROADWAY AT ELEVENTH STREET

Six Great Floors of Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Home Furnishings

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Danish Glove Store

Wholesale and Retail

Ethel Claire Douthett

ARTS AND CRAFTS

611 Provident Bldg., Tacoma Main 8450

SHOES

SMART SHOE SHOP

See Our New Children's Department

Dorothy Dodd

"Ground Gripper" Walking Shoes

For Men—Women—Boys—Children

H. O. HARVEY, Proprietor

921 Broadway - - - - TACOMA, WASH.

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The C. T. Muehlenbruch Co.

Inc.

Ice Cream Candy Sherbets

Luncheon

905 BROADWAY 1111 TACOMA AVE.

GROCERS

THE M TRADE MARK BEST

Mac Lean Bros.

Inc.

GROCERS

5 CASH STORES

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

LAUNDRIES

Tacoma Steam Laundry

First Class in Every Particular

Special Prices on Family Washing

Your Linen Lasts Longer

Main 224

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

ZIMMERMAN'S BARBER SHOP

First-Class in Every Respect

1201-3 Commerce Street, Tacoma, Wash.

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Dr. Atwell's DENTAL CREAM

A delicious, fragrant and efficient dental cream designed to clean and whiten the teeth. Used and recommended by my friends and patrons; full size tube mailed you on receipt of 25 cents.

FRANCIS ATWELL, D. D. S.

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HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS

General Hardware

Sporting Goods

WASHINGTON TOOL & HARDWARE Co.

Phone Main 171

928 Pacific Avenue TACOMA

CLEANING AND DYEING

PROMPT AUTO SERVICE

Regal CLEANERS

Main 9502

FRED STEPHENS

Satisfaction Guaranteed

BOOKS

Ye Old Booke Shoppe

ART GOODS

901½ Pacific Avenue, TACOMA

Main 7584

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MAHNCKE & CO.

PIONEER JEWELERS

Established 1883

914 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.

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MISS TILLOTSON

DRESSMAKING

122 No. G Street, TACOMA

Main 9390

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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THE B & C MARKER

A practical Book Marker for any book. Made of celluloid; light and durable. Numerals do not erase nor wash off. Can not be dropped out of book. Do not fasten to nor tear the pages.

PRICE $1.25 SET

Special sizes made to order.

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How about your PRINTED SUPPLIES for 1916?

We make a specialty of Sunday School and Church, Secretaries' and Treasurers' Printed Forms of all kinds.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

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421 Wall Street., Los Angeles, Cal.

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FULLER BRUSHES, auto washer, dustless mops, furniture slides and caster cups, electric vacuum cleaners; also sweepers. JOHN F. MORGAN, 208 Commercial St. Phone A 5105. Postal address 607 E. California St., Pasadena. Agents wanted.

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DRESS FORMS made to order. Reproducing all lines and curves with most exactitude. Main 4234. LYMAN, 602 Title Guarantee bldg.

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LEE W. HAHN, private night watchman in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard Blvd. Home 72951. West 645.

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BOARD and room or apartments in refined homes. List furnished by MRS. ALMA SMITH, 630 H. W. Hellman bldg.

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SEWER CONTRACTOR

West 4591 R. J. FINN Home 71881

Storm and Cellar Drains

2006 Sprague Ave., Los Angeles

BRADLEY Cabinet Works—Store, office and bank fixtures; show cases, stair-work and high class interior finish; alterations. 1434 East Adams st. Phone Home 24118.

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PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE, 639½ S. Hill st. Signs of every kind. CRIS HEISNER, Phone F 5092.

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BRADLEY'S High Grade Liquid Paint. The paint with merit made in Los Angeles. Bradley-Wise Paint Co., 668 Alameda St.

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WHITE BANNER DO'NUTS—15 cents per dozen. Mayonnaise Dressing. Potato Flakes. 2216 West Pico. Phone 20227.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

VULCANIZING

625 S. Los Angeles Street

D. G. McCLAY

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Residence governess for two young children, 3 and 5; state qualifications, exp., former employers and refs. A. C. K., Monitor Office, Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

EXP. cashier and assist. bookkeeper desires employment in Los Angeles; best refs. Miss Burk, 4326 Dalton av., Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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SOCIETY STATIONERY

Super Quality PRINTING

Filing Cabinets and OFFICE SUPPLIES

Photo-Engraving and LITHOGRAPHING

Samples on Request

The Neuner Company

HOPE 1947 113-115 SOUTH BROADWAY MAIN 417

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

POMONA, CAL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Annual Clearance Sale

is now in progress at the

ORANGE BELT EMPORIUM

POMONA

MILLINERY

SEE US first about smart millinery the latest novelties at popular prices.

E. G. SIEVERS & CO.,

Orange Belt Emporium, Millinery Dept.

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TALKING Machines, Records, Pianos, Tuning, all kinds of Strings. L. E. SHEETS, 285 North Garey avenue.

GROCERS

THE STORE for particular people. CURTIS & CLARK, where cleanliness is a habit and quality is guaranteed; phone 60.

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SEE A. B. AVIS for hardware, sheet metal and repair work of all kinds; plumbing work our specialty.

GARAGES

EVERYTHING for the auto, pumping plant or ranch and the repairs on same. RANCHERS MFG. CO., 240 West 3rd st.

JEWELERS

EARL M. WILKINSON—Exquisite handmade jewelry; skilled repairing of watches and jewelry. 155 South Garey ave.

FLORISTS

A. W. FOOLEY

FLORIST AND DECORATOR. Phone 2207

353 West Second St., Pomona

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

J. CARSON BOWEN, 234 South Thomas st., Pomona, Cal. Men's furnishings and hats.

SHOES

SHOES for men, women and children at prices to suit you. P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

PLEASE let me know if you answer this advertisement. PAUL L. MARSH, 216 E. Second. "Right Quick Dry Cleaner."

SEATTLE, WASH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FIKE AT 5TH

Grote Rankin Co.

FIKE AT 5TH

You can buy that piece of furniture you have wanted for a long time, but thought the price was more than you cared to pay, during the

JANUARY FURNITURE SALE at 20% to 50% LESS

GROCERS

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830-836 4th Avenue South

SEATTLE, Washington, U. S. A.

AUGUSTINE & KYER

SEATTLE WASH.

Groceries, Meats

DELICIOUS CANDY

SEATTLE FOUR STORES AND A FARM

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FASHIONS INDIVIDUAL COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

Coats, Suits, Gowns, Dresses

Embroidered Robes and Skating Apparel. Style Quality Value

CARMAN

The Linen Shop

Specialty Shop Row, 516 Union St.

The best work only, combined with original designs, a specialty of this shop. Mrs. M. P. Williams, Seattle. Main 2527

MISS E. D. BALDWIN

Designer and Maker of Smart Gowns

Prices Reasonable

414 Boren Avenue, Apartment 11, Seattle

Elliott 5678

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS

"LENNON'S FOR GLOVES"

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas

For Men, Women and Children

Agents for Phoenix Hosiery

LENNON'S

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FREDERICK H. ELEY
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FIRST CLASS REPAIRING
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FLORISTS—Winnipeg, Canada. Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world.

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Appears each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

This advertising costs 15c per line and is placed under annual contract. No advertising is accepted for less than 3 lines.

REALTY MEN TO MEET TUESDAY IN NEW YORK

Program Arranged to Extend Over Three Days With a Banquet on Wednesday Evening

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An attractive program has been arranged for the three-day convention of the National Association of Realty Brokers to open at the McAlpin hotel on Tuesday. There will be three sessions a day, open to the public. At the reception Tuesday morning the visiting delegates will be welcomed by Commissioner Robert Adamson on behalf of the city of New York. J. Bail Pierce of Wilmington, Del., president of the Real Estate Brokers Association of Wilmington, will respond.

The special topic of the forenoon session will be "Interstate Business in Real Estate Lines." J. Sterling Drake will discuss "Advantages Gained Through the Cooperation of Brokers in Handling Farm Properties"; George A. Hurd, "Methods of Conducting a Mortgage Business from New York City in the Cities of the South and West"; J. H. Cooke, "How Exchanges Can Be Profitably Handled Between Committees by Cooperation"; W. Fred. Sillieck, "What Is the Kind of Cooperation That Counts Among Brokers"; Lee K. Waring, "How Out-of-Town and City Brokers Prove of Mutual Advantage, Especially in the Disposition of Country Estates"; Floyd J. Corbin, "The Broker Who Specializes in Factory and Factory Sites, and How the Cooperation of Brokers Would Prove Advantageous to Him"; J. J. Fleming, "What a Hotel Broker Has to Say About the Cooperation of Brokers in That Branch of Real Estate"; P. H. Burnett, "The Relations the Industrial Departments of Railroads Desire to Establish With the Real Estate Broker"; Alfred H. Wagg, "The Community Development Idea," and Abijah C. Fox, "The Sphere of the Civil Engineer in Real Estate Transactions."

The afternoon session will be largely devoted to the routine business and reports of committees.

Tuesday night's meeting will be under the auspices of the Realty Men's Protective Agency. An interesting review will be made of the investigations which the agency has been making of real estate conditions and the troubles of brokers will be discussed.

There will be a banquet Wednesday evening.

INTERSTATE BRIDGE NEARING COMPLETION

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Great strides have been made during the past few weeks in the building of the Columbia river interstate bridge, which is to connect Vancouver with Portland, Washington with Oregon, for the more rapid building up of both commonwealths. Four of the 13 spans in this bond of steel have been forged and in less than two months five more spans will be ready and in place, says the Portland Oregonian. This will leave but four spans to be assembled and floated out to the piers being built to support them. So the building of this great highway across the river is rapidly nearing completion.

LARGE TUSKEGEE FUND TO HONOR NEGRO EDUCATOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A plan to raise a $2,000,000 fund to perpetuate Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., as a permanent memorial to the late Booker T. Washington was announced Sunday by Seth Low of New York, president of the institute's board of trustees, at a service here in honor of the Negro educator. Mr. Low said that under a plan adopted by the trustees white people would raise half of the fund and the Negroes of the nation the remainder.

More than 3000 people in all walks of life and of both races paid tribute to Dr. Washington at the service, which was held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. church. Secretary Daniels of the navy and Secretary McAdoo of the treasury were prominent in the list of speakers.

Mr. Daniels said he regarded Dr. Washington as the strongest leader the Negro race has ever produced, and the people of the nation could well emulate his untiring efforts and his unselfishness. The work done by Washington, Mr. McAdoo said, had been almost equally beneficial to whites and Negroes.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY OPPOSES SECOND TERM PROPOSALS

HAVANA, Cuba—The National Association of the Conservative party, composed of 165 delegates from all the provinces, convened here Sunday to make presidential and vice-presidential nominations.

A large majority of the delegates is believed to favor the renomination of President Menocal. Opponents to his reelection, however, including many prominent leaders, have announced their determination to contest, not against Menocal personally, but against the practice of reelection, in which they affect to see peril to the country.

The introduction of a motion declaring the party to be opposed to the plan of reelection precipitated a prolonged debate which had not finished when the assembly took a recess. When the assembly reconvened a vote on the resolution showed that President Menocal had 92 votes to 70 against him.

There is intense hostility to reelection among the Liberals, some of their leaders, notably Gen. Enrique Loynaz del Castillo, making declarations which are interpreted as an indication that there is danger of a revolution if President Menocal is renominated.

CANADA'S TRADE IN BUOYANT STATE

OTTAWA, Ont.—After 15 months of war commercial conditions can be said to be in a sound and buoyant condition is the statement made by F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, in the annual report of the department. The total foreign trade of Canada, excluding coin and bullion, during the 12 months ended October, 1915, amounted to only $1,600,000 less than during the preceding corresponding period, says a special to the Toronto Mail and Empire. Statistics of the first seven months of the fiscal year 1915-16 show that commercial conditions are still improving.

BUSINESS MEN WILL SPEAK ON FOREIGN TRADE

National Convention Called to Meet in New Orleans to Consider Export Ways and Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The third national foreign trade convention is to be held at New Orleans, La., Jan. 27 to 29, the call having been sent out by the National Foreign Trade Council, of which James A. Farrell of this city is president and Robert H. Patchin secretary. The purpose of the convention is to enable the business men of the United States constructively to discuss the national policy necessary to further the interests of the country's foreign trade, and the council will present the results of its investigations of the most pressing problems.

Mr. Farrell's letter of invitation states that "the utilization of the tariff to encourage the foreign trade of the United States and protect it from discrimination, the adaptation of commercial education to the needs of oversea commerce, and ways and means for smaller manufacturers and merchants more effectively to engage in export trade, are the subjects on which the delegates will be addressed by leaders of the business world. The time of the convention will be largely reserved for general discussion and 'group sessions,' in which all delegates will have an opportunity to participate."

AMERICAN CITIES INCREASE SUPPORT FOR PLAYGROUNDS

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Neighborhood playgrounds under the direction of play leaders were maintained in 432 American cities during the year ending Nov. 1, 1915, acording to the annual report of the Playground and Recreation Association of America just made public. The number of new playgrounds obtained was nearly 1000, bringing the total number of playgrounds now in operation up to 3294. More than 100 cities employ 1053 play leaders throughout the year.

In 250 cities playgrounds, like parks and schools, are administered by the municipality itself. Seventy cities maintain classes for training recreation workers.

In 19 cities bond issues for recreation purposes were authorized, the bond issues authorized in 17 of these amounting to $1,363,750. In 49 cities neighborhood playgrounds have been given by private individuals.

Six hundred and twelve school buildings are reported in use as evening recreation centers in 136 cities. Fifty-five cities report 146 buildings set aside and wholly given over to neighborhood recreation centers. In 26 cities streets are set aside for play.

The average daily attendance on the summer playgrounds in 389 cities reporting was 814,108. Ninety cities reported an average daily attendance at winter centers of 200,478.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

SPECIALTIES MOVE MOST IN STOCK MARKET

Unevenness Again Prominent, but Tone Fairly Strong—Some Important Issues Stagnant—New Idria Up

Unevenness once more featured the early New York stock market tradings today. Many of the prinicpal stocks hardly moved and Union Pacific, did not open for several minutes after transactions were in order at 10 a. m. The tone of the market was strong.

As has been the case most of the time lately, specialties were most conspicuous in the dealings, and they had the widest fluctuations today both upward and downward. American Coal Products, International Nickel and New York Air Brake were strong, especially Coal Products and Nickel, but California Petroleum was heavy. Crucible Steel had a rise of nearly two points at first, and then it dropped back considerably. Western Union gained some ground.

New Idria Quicksilver, which has had such a good rise lately in the Boston market, was a feature again today. It was up 1½ points at one time. The list as a whole was fairly active and inclined to sell higher.

The New York market grew somewhat stronger late in the first half hour, with specialties leading.

Boston was strong.

Although there was considerable irregularity in price movements the tone continued strong throughout the first half of the session. California Petroleum preferred, after opening off ¾ at 65¾ declined to 64½ and then advanced more than 3 points before midday. National Lead opened up ⅜ at 69⅞ and rose nearly 2 points. Pullman opened up ¼ at 167 and advanced nearly 3 points further. Mexican Petroleum opened up ⅝ at 115¼, declined to 113½ and then advanced nearly 3 points.

On the local exchange Nipe Bay opened up ½ at 112½ and quickly rose to 117. Mohawk opened up ½ at 91½ and advanced ½ further. New Idria opened up 1¼ at 18 and rose to 18¾ before midday. The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues were in active demand. The common opened up 2 points at 29 and advanced to 30½. The preferred was up a point at the opening at 43 and advanced to 44½ during the first half of the session.

International Mercantile Marine preferred certificates, Pullman and United Fruit were strong features of the New York market in the early afternoon. New Idria and the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues moved up further on the local exchange.

New York total sales, 592,000 shares; $3,975,000 bonds.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 457,912 head, a gain of 55,601 head and they were 50,995 head in excess of one year ago Hogs gained 17,921 head for the week and 86,884 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 7703 head larger than those of the previous week but lost 1272 head from the corresponding period of last year. Sheep receipts were 29,977 head heavier than the preceding week, but lost 34,617 head from the same week of 1915.

The following comparative table gives the receipts for the week ended Jan. 15:

	Last week	Prev week	Last yr
Hogs	305,736	287,815	218,852
Cattle	54,677	46,974	55,949
Sheep	97,499	67,522	132,116
Total	457,912	402,311	406,917

BIG INCREASE IN GOODRICH BUSINESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gross sales of B. F. Goodrich Company in 1915 exceeded $55,000,000. January sales so far are running 200 per cent ahead of those of January, 1915. In 1914 Goodrich reported total sales of $41,764,000, the net for dividends being $4,450,427. This, however, was after special deduction of $900,000 in valuation of treasury preferred stock from cost to par value.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday, fresh west winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday; fresh to strong west winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	17	10 a. m.	17
12 noon	17	2 p. m.	16

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	10	New Orleans	38
Buffalo	2	New York	16
Chicago	—4	Philadelphia	16
Cincinnati	—2	Pittsburgh	—2
Denver	—2	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	—4	Portland, Ore.	26
Jacksonville	54	San Francisco	46
Kansas City	0	St. Louis	2
Nantucket	24	Washington	18

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	7:11	High water,
Sun sets	4:38	9:11 a.m., 9:44 p.m.
Length of day	9:27	Moon sets, 5:28 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:08 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	150	150	150	150
Alaska Gold	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼
Alaska Ju Min	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
Al-Chal Mfg Co	28½	28¾	28½	28½
Al-Chal Co pf	80	80	80	80
Am Ag Chem	69¾	71¼	69¾	71
Am Beet Sugar	68	68	67¼	67¼
Am Beet Sugpf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
Am Can	63¼	64⅝	63⅛	63⅝
Am Can pf	112⅞	113	112⅞	113
Am Car Fy	71½	72	71	71¼
Am Coal Prod	170	174½	170	170
Am Cotton Oil	56	57½	56	57½
Am H & L	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Am H & L pf	56¼	56¼	55	55
Am Ice Sec Co	25⅝	5⅝	25½	25½
Am Linseed Oil	23	24¼	23	23⅛
Am Linseed pf	41	43	41	43
An Locomotive	66¾	66⅞	66	66¼
Am Loco pf	101¾	102	101¾	102
Am S Sec A pf	93	93	93	93
Am S Sec B pf	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
Am Smelting	106¼	106⅝	105⅝	106
Am Smelting pf	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅞
Am Steel Fy	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾
Am Sugar pf	118½	118½	118½	118½
Am Tel & Tel	128	128	128	128
Am Woolen Ct	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Am Zinc	67½	67½	67	67
Anaconda	89⅜	89⅜	88⅞	89
Associated Oil	67½	68	67½	68
Atchison	107¼	107¼	107	107
Atchison pf	99½	99½	99⅜	99⅜
Bald Loco	112¼	112¼	110	110½
Bald Loco pf	108	108	107⅞	107⅞
Balt & Ohio	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½
Balt & Ohio pf	79¾	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
Beth Steel	480	488	470	488
B F Goodrich	72⅝	74	72½	73½
B F Goodrich pf	112	112	112	112
Batopilas	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Brooklyn R T	87	87¾	87	87¾
Brooklyn Union	131½	131½	131½	131½
Bruns Terminal	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
Burns Bros	83½	83½	83½	83½
Butte & Sup'r	76½	77¼	75⅝	75⅝
Cal Petroleum	34	34	32	33
Cal Petrol pf	65¾	67⅝	64½	67¾
Can Pacific	179½	179½	178¾	178¾
Cent Leather	53⅞	55½	53¾	54⅝
Cent Leather pf	109½	109½	109½	109
Ches & Ohio	64⅞	65	64¾	64⅞
C C C & St L pf	76	76	76	76
C M & St Paul	101	101	100¾	100⅞
C M & St Paul pf	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
Chi & Gt West	15	15	15	15
Chi & G West pf	39	39¼	39	39¼
Chi R I & Pac	18	18	17⅛	17¼
Chino Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54½	54½
Chile Copper	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
Clu Pbdy & Co	72¼	76	74¼	76
Col Fuel	49¼	49¼	48⅜	48⅜
Col South	31	31	31	31
Con Can	84	84	84	84
Con Gas	142⅝	144	142⅝	144
Corn Products	23	23	22	22½
C Tab Recg Co	46	46	46	46
Corn Prod pf	99¾	99⅞	99½	99⅞
Crucible Steel	69¾	69⅞	68	68
Crcible Steel pf	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½
Cub-Am Sugar	172	174	172	174
Domes Mine Ltd	28	28⅜	28	28⅛
Erie	41½	41½	41⅛	41¼
Erie 1st pf	57¼	57¼	57	57
F M & S Co	30¼	31	30¼	31
F M & S Co pf	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞
Gen Electric	176½	178½	175⅞	176½
Gen Motors	475	475	475	475
Gen Motors pf	114	114⅛	114	114⅛
Granby Mining	86	86	86	86
Gr Cananea	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
Gt Nor Ore	49⅜	49¼	48¾	48¾
Gt Nor pf	124½	124½	124⅛	124⅛
Gug Exp Co	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼
Harv of N J	110½	110½	110½	110½
Harv of N J pf	119½	119½	119½	119½
Harv Corp	74	74	74	74
Illinois Central	107¼	107¼	107	107
Inspiration	47½	47½	46⅞	47
Int Agr Corpn	23	23¼	23	23¼
Int Ag Corp pf	62⅝	65	62⅝	65
Inter Con Corp	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½
Int Con Corp pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
Int Mer Mar ct	21⅛	22¼	21	22¼
Int Mer Mrpf ct	82¾	85¼	81⅞	83⅞
Inter Nickel ct	220	227¼	220	223¼
Int Paper pf	49⅞	49⅞	49	49
Kan City So	31	31	30½	30½
Lack Steel	83	83¼	82	82¼
Lehigh Valley	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80½
Long Island	22½	22½	22	22
Louis & Nash	130	130	130	130
Mackay Co pf	67	67	67	67
Maxwell Motor	68¾	68¾	66½	66¾
Max Motr 1st pf	89	89½	89	89¼
Max Motor 2d pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
May Co pf	103	103	103	103
Mex Petro	115¼	116⅜	113½	114⅞
Mex Petrol pf	102	102	101	101
Miami	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
Mo Kan & Tex	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
Mo Pacific	6⅜	6½	6	6⅛
Mo Pacific ct	6⅛	6⅛	5¾	5¾
Mon Power Co	77½	77½	77½	77½
Mon Pwer Co pf	111	111	111	111
M & St L	12	12	9	9
M & St L pf	24	24	21½	21½
Nat Enamel	28⅛	28⅛	28	28
Nat Enamel pf	92½	92½	92½	92½
Nat Lead	69¾	71¾	69½	71¼
Nat Lead pf	114	114	114	114
N RR M 2d pf	8¾	9	8⅞	9
Nevada Con	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
N Y Air Brake	153	153	150⅝	150¾
N Y C	109¾	110½	109⅜	110½
N Y N H & H	75¼	75¼	75	75
N & W	120	120¾	119⅞	119¾
North American	72½	72½	72½	72½
Northern Pac	115¾	115¾	115½	115½
Ontario Silver	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
O & W	29½	29½	29½	29½
Pacific Mail	12	12	12	12
Pac T & T	42½	42½	42½	42½
Pennsylvania	58⅜	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
Peoples Gas	110⅛	110⅛	109	109
Phila Co	45¾	46	45¼	45¼
P C C & St L	80	80	80	80
Pittsburgh Coal	36½	36¼	35¼	35½
Pitts Coal Pf	110	110	108	108
Pressed Steel	61⅛	61⅛	61	61
Pullman Co	167	171½	167	170
Quicksilver	4¼	5¼	4¼	5
Quicksilver pf	5½	6¼	5½	6
Ray Con	25	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
Reading	82	82⅜	81⅞	82
Republic I & S	52¼	52¼	51¾	51⅞
Rock Island	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rock Island pf	¾	¾	¾	¾
Sears-Roebuck	185	185	185	185
Sloss-Sheffield	61	61	61	61
So Pacific	102¾	102¾	102½	102⅝
So P R Sugar	150	152	150	152
So Ry	23	23¼	23	23
So Ry pf	64½	64¾	64½	61¾
St L S W	19	19	19	19
Studebaker	157	157	155⅛	156
Studebaker pf	111	111	110½	110½
Tenn Copper	59¼	60½	58¾	60½
Texas Co	223	225½	223	225
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9
Third Avenue	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
Union B & P	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Union Pacific	137¾	138	137⅝	137⅝
Union Pac pf	83	83	83	83
United Fruit	146⅞	149½	146⅝	148
U Rys Inv	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
U Rys Inv pf	37	38	37	37
U S C I P	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
U S C I P pf	50	50	50	50
U S R & R	2½	2½	2	2
U S R & R pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
U S Rubber	55⅜	56¾	55⅜	55¾
U S Rub 1st pf	108	108	108	108
U S Steel	86	86¼	85⅝	85¾
U S Steel pf	117⅝	117¾	117⅝	117¾
Utah Copper	79⅝	79⅝	79	79
Va-Car Chem	48½	51	48¾	49⅝
Va Ry & P	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Wabash wi	16⅜	16⅝	16¼	16½
Wabash A wi	48¼	48⅜	48	48
Wabash B wi	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝
Wells Fargo	131	135	131	134½
W Maryland	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
Western Union	92	92	91	91
Westinghouse	67¾	68¼	67½	67⅜
W & L E	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
W & L E 2d pf	4½	4⅞	4½	4½
†Willys-Overlnd	224	225	224	225
Woolworth pf	123½	123½	123½	123½

†Ex-rights.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmeek	95¾	97½	95¾	97½
Alaska	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	25¼
Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Allouez	65¾	66	65½	65½
Am Ag Chem	70	71	70	71
Am Ag Ch pf	98½	98¾	98⅛	98¾
Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
Am Pneumatic	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Am Pneu pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
Am Sugar pf	118	118	117½	117½
Am Tel	128¼	128¼	128	128
Am Woolen pf	93¾	94	93½	93¾
Am Zinc	67¼	67¾	66¾	67¼
Anaconda	89½	89½	88⅞	88⅞
Ariz Com	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
Atchison	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Atl Gulf & W I	29	31¾	29	31⅛
Atl Gulf pf	43	47	43	46
B & A	192	192	191	191
Bost Elevated	85½	86½	85½	86
Boston & Maine	37¾	37¾	37½	37½
Butte & Sup	77	77⅜	76	76
Calumet & Ariz	70	70	69¼	69½
Calu & Hecla	557	558	556	558
Centennial	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Chicago June pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
Chino	54½	54½	54½	54½
Con & Mon cl 4	95	95	95	95
Copper Range	62½	63½	62½	63½
Daly West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
East Boston	11	11	11	11
East Butte	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
Edison Elec	244	244½	244	244½
Fitchburg pf	77	77	77	77
General Elec	176¼	178	175¾	178
Granby	85¾	86	85½	85¾
Greene-Can	48	48	48	48
Hancock	17½	18	17½	18
Helvetia	55c	55c	50c	50c
Isle Royale	29	29	28⅞	29
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
Lake Copper	18½	19	18½	18⅞
Maine Central	102	102	102	102
Mason Valley	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mass	13	13	13	13
Mass Elec pf	35	35	35	35
Mass Gas	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
Mass Gas pf	87	87	87	87
Mayflower	4	4	4	4
Mohawk	91½	92	91	91
Nevada Cons	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
New Arcadian	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
New Eng Tel	132	133	132	132½
New Idria	18	19¾	17½	19
Nipe Bay Co	112½	121	112½	121
Nipissing	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16	7 1/16
North Butte	29¾	29⅞	29½	29½
North Lake	2½	2½	2½	2½
N Y N H & H	75	75¾	75	75½
Ojibway	1⅝	1¾	1½	1¾
Old Colony	153	153	153	153
Old Dominion	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Pond Creek Coal	14¾	14¾	14½	14½
Pullman	167¼	171	167	171
Quincy	88	88	87½	88
Reece Button	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Sante Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
Shannon	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Shattuck & Ariz	33⅛	34	33⅛	34
South Lake	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜
Southern Pac	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
St Mary's	64	64	63½	63½
Sup & Boston	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾
Swift & Co	127	127	126½	126½
Tamarack	54½	55	54½	55
Torrington	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Trinity	11	11¼	11	11
Tuolumne	22c	23c	20	20c
Uni Shoe Mac	56	56	55¾	56
Uni Shoe M pf	29	29	29	29
United Fruit	146¾	149½	146½	147¾
Uni Fruit rts wi	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6 1/16
U S Smelting	58½	59½	58	59
U S Smelting pf	50¼	50½	50⅛	50½
U S Steel	85⅞	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
U S Steel pf	118	118	118	118
Utah-Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Utah Cons	12½	13	12½	13
Utah Copper	79⅜	79½	78⅞	78⅞
Ventura	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅜
Ver & Mass	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
West End	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
West End pf	81	81	81	81
Western Union	92	92	91	91⅛
W H McElwain	100	100	100	100
Winona	4½	5	4½	5
Wollaston	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Wolverine	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
Wyandot	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91½	91⅜	91½
Anglo French 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	76	74¼	76
Central Vermont 4s	82	82	82
Mass Gas 4½s 1929	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
Miss Power 5s	80½	80½	80½
N E Cot Yarn 5s	76	76	76
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Swift & Co 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
Uni Fruit 4½s 1925	97	97	97
Western Tel 5s	99¾	99½	99¾

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Nantucket, Norfolk, 300 bxs grape fruit, 100 bbls kale, 38 cts parsley, 764 bbls spinach, 2 bbls potatoes, 1480 bags peanuts.

Str Tuscan, 10 bbls sweet potatoes, 52 bskts sweet potatoes, Philadelphia.

Boston Receipts

Apples 528 bbls, 3804 bxs, cranberries 7 bbls, Florida oranges 2562 bxs, California oranges 400 bxs, grapefruit 879 bxs, lemons 292 bxs, pineapples 25 cts, raisins 2200 bxs, peanuts 1480 bags, potatoes 106,400 bu, sweet potatoes 242 bbls, onions 3845 bu.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 657 pkgs; last year, 883 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour — New wheat spring patents, $6.70@7.20; special short patents, $7.25 @7.50; spring clears in sacks, $5.60@ 6.25; winter patents, $6.50@6.85; winter clears, $5.80@6.40; winter straights, $6@6.70; Kansas patents in sacks, $5.70 @6.25.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $23.25@23.75; winter bran, $23.25@23.75; middlings, 23.75@28.50; mixed feed, 25.75@28.50; red dog, $31.50; linseed meal, $40.50; cotton seed meal $37.50@39.

Corn—Yellow, 84½c; No. 3 yellow, 87c; No. 4 yellow, 85c; ship No. 3 yellow, 85½ @86c; ship No. 4 yellow, 84@84½; ship yellow, 83½@84c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 57½c; No. 2 clipped white, 56c; No. 3 clipped white 55c; fancy 40 lbs, 55½@56c; fancy 38 lbs 55@55½c; regular 38 lbs, 54½@55c; regular 36 lbs, 54@54½c.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal, $4.25; bolted $4.20; bag meal $1.63@1.65; cracked corn, $1.65@1.67; rolled oatmeal, $5.25; cut and ground, $5.77.

Hay—No. 1 grade, $26@27; No. 2 grade $22.50@25; No. 3, $18@19.50; stock, $16.

Straw—Oat, $10@11; rye, $14.50@16.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $4.10@ 4.15; yellow eyes, $3.60@3.70; red kidney, $5.25@5.35; Scotch green peas, $3@3.10; California small white, $4.15@ 4.20; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Butter — Northern creamery extra, 33@33½c; western creamery extra, 32 @32½c; western firsts, 29½@30½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 38 @39c; eastern extra, 36@37c; western extras, 35@36c; western prime firsts, 34@35c; western firsts, 32@33c; storage extras, 24@24½c; storage firsts, 23@ 23½c.

Potatoes — Maine, $2.75@2.90 bag; sweet, 75@85c bskt.

Onions—Natives, ped bu, $1.25@1.50; Connecticut Valley, 100-lb bag, $2.50@3; Spanish, per case $3.25@3.50.

Apples—Baldwins, 2@3.50; Northern Spy, $2@3; Greenings, $2@2.75; western box apples, $1.50@2.25; bu box 75c@ $1.75.

Sugar—The American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries announce a decline of 20 points on all grades of sugar, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 5.75c per pound in 100-barrel lots and 5.90c per pound in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers also declined 20 points, quoting granulated and fine as a basis at 6.05c per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

May	1.28¼	1.28⅝-	1.27	1.28⅝-
July	1.22¼	1.22¾	1.20½	1.22
Corn—				
May	.78⅞	.79¼	.78¼	.79½
July	.78⅝	.79⅝	.78½	.79⅝
Oats—				
May	.50¾-	.52	.50¾-	.52
July	.49¼	.49½	.48¾	.49⅝-
Pork—				
Jan	...	...	...	19.80
May	19.92	20.30	19.85	20.30
Lard—				
Jan	11.07	...	...	10.95
May	10.90	11.25	10.80	11.22
July	10.95	11.35	10.95	11.35

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead firm, 5.90 bid; tin quiet 40⅝c bid.

OUTLOOK FOR CRUDE RUBBER FOR THIS YEAR

World's Production Expected to Establish New High Record at 175,000 Tons Dry Weight Worth Over $260,000,000

It is very likely that the world's production of crude rubber during the current year will establish a new high record at 175,000 tons dry weight, worth more than $260,000,000. The value of rubber is a fluctuating quantity, but it does not seem extravagant to estimate the average wholesale price for the current year at 75 cents a pound.

Approximately 131,000 tons of crude rubber were gathered throughout the world last year. Compared with 1914 this is an increase of about 25 per cent and a gain of about 138 per cent over the 1910 production. With the incentive to increased production supplied by advancing prices, the 1916 yield ought to be at least one third larger than 1915, or 175,000 tons, divided as follows: 127,000 tons plantation, 36,000 tons Brazilian and 12,000 tons of miscellaneous origin.

For the first 10 months of 1915 crude rubber prices in New York were comparatively stable. The average price of plantation for the period was about 60 cents a pound and of Brazil rubber 80 cents a pound. Toward the year-end, however, the market began to soar, reflecting fears of submarine depredations upon rubber-laden steamers, and plantation rubber is now up to $1.06 a pound and Brazil to about $1. As the big American consumers of rubber buy several months ahead, it is apparent that they are still working on lower-priced rubber. Even $1 a pound, while it represents an advance of 30 per cent or 40 per cent for the year, seems low when contrasted with the average prices in 1910 for the two grades, viz.—$2.18 for plantation and $2.75 for Brazil.

In the table following appears the 1915 and 1914 production in camparison with the 1910 figures:

	1915	1914	1910
World's production (tons)*	131,000	105,000	55,000
Plantation	95,000	68,000	8,000
Brazilian	27,000	28,000	32,000
Other kinds	9,000	9,000	15,000

*Dry weight. Brazilian rubbers shrink over 20 per cent. Plantation is practically dry weight.

Average prices over the past half dozen years follow.

	Plantation	Brazil
1915 (up to Nov. 1)	$.60	$ .80
1914	.58	.90
1913	.75	1.14
1912	1.18	1.50
1911	1.36	1.56
1910	2.18	2.75

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅛
Bay State Gas	25c	22c	24c
Bingham Mines	7¾	7¾	7¾
Boston Ely	50c	48c	48c
Boston Montana	47c	45c	46c
Butte London	41c	41c	41c
Canadian Natural Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Calaveras	3¾	3¾	3¾
Calumet-Corbin	7c	6c	6½c
Champion	35c	30c	33c
Cons Copper Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
Davis Daly	2	1⅞	1⅞
Dome Lake	30c	30c	30c
Eagle Bluebell	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
First National Copper	7½	7¼	7½
Fortuna	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
Fuller	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Germany	90c	80c	90c
Goldfield Cons	1	1	1
Gold Lake	68c	68c	68c
Hercules	3¼	3¼	3¼
Humboldt	99c	70c	99c
Iron Cap	5	5	5
La Rose	62c	62c	62c
Majestic	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Mexican Metals	46c	43c	43c
Mojave	4½	4¼	4 7/16
Mother Lode	25c	25c	25c
Nevada Douglas	79c	74c	74c
New Cornelia	13	12⅝	13
New Era	96c	93c	96c
Onondaga	2¼	1¾	2¼
Rilla Mining	1⅝	1 1/16	1⅝
Seneca	56	51	51
South Miami	85c	85c	85c
Stewart	65c	65c	65c
Submarine Signal	40	33	34
Temiskaming	68	68	68
U S Light & Heat	4	4	4
United Verde Ex	7	6⅛	6¾
Utah Metals	9⅝	9 7/16	9⅜
Venture	2½	2⅜	2½
Yukon	2 7/16	2¼	2¼
Zinc	2⅜	2¼	2⅜

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—591 tubs, 38,261 lbs butter, 255 bxs cheese, 1344 cs eggs.

1915—2445 tubs, 20 bxs 158,235 lbs butter, 485 bxs cheese, 865 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today — 3427 pkgs butter, 198 bxs cheese, 5687 cs eggs.

1915—4344 pkgs butter, 862 bxs cheese, 6556 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Jan. 15—Egg mkt lower, candled 31c, 1sts 28½c.

CHICAGO, Jan 15—Butter mkt steady, exs 30½c, ex 1sts 28@29c, 1sts 25@26c, packing stock 19@20c, recpts 3864 pkgs; egg mkt steady, 1sts 30½c, ordinary 1sts 29½c, refrigerator 1sts 21@21½c, recepts 2068 cs.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Jan	12.32	12.38	12.32	12.38
March	12.55	12.57	12.50	12.52
May	12.77	12.79	12.72	12.75
July	12.89	12.90	12.85	12.87
Oct	12.78	12.80	12.74	12.78
Dec	12.87	12.88	12.85	12.87

Spots, 12.50, unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, England—Spot prices at 12.45 p. m. were: American middling fair 9.08d; good middling 8.57d; middling 8.24d; low middling 7.84d; good ordinary 7.48d; ordinary 7.18d.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Adams Express 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
Alaska cv	116½	116½	116½
Am Ag Chem 5s	103	103	103
Am S&R 6s	114	114	114
Am T&T col 4s	91⅞	91½	91½
Anglo-French 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅜
Armour 4½s	94¼	94	94¼
Atch adj 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾
Atch gen 4s	94½	94⅜	94½
Atch 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
Atch cv 4s	106½	106½	106½
At C Line clt	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝
B & O 3½s	93⅜	93¼	93¼
B & O 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼
B & O cv 4½s	98½	98⅜	98½
Beth Steel fdg	102½	102⅜	102½
Beth Steel 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
Cent Pac 1st 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
C & O cv	88¾	88⅝	88¾
C B & Q 4s	93⅝	93½	98⅝
Chili Cop Co 7s	133½	133½	133½
Con Gas cv 6s	126½	126	126½
D & R G 4s	79	79	79
Erie gm lien	77	76¾	77
Erie cv A	72½	72¼	72¼
Erie cv B	83½	82½	82½
Granby 6s	107¾	107⅛	107¾
Int MM 4½s ctfs	101⅞	100⅝	100¾
Inter-Met 4½s	76	75⅞	76
I R T fdg 5s	99½	99⅜	99½
Lack Steel 5s '50	96¼	96¼	96¾
L & N 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
M & St L 4s	56	56	56
Mo Pac 4s	45¼	45¼	45¼
Mont Power Co 5s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
NY Air Brake cv 6s	105½	105½	105½
N Y Cent 3½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
N Y Cent 4s	93	92¾	93
N Y Cent 4½s	94⅞	94¾	94¾
N Y Cent 6s	117⅜	117¼	117¼
N Y C 4s 1957	98⅝	98⅝	93⅝
N Y C 4s 1958	98½	98½	98½
N Y C 4s 1969	98½	98½	98½
N Y C 4½s 1960	101½	101½	101½
N Y C 4½s 1964	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
N Y C 4½s 1965	106½	106½	106½
NY NH & H 6s	116	115¾	115¾
N Y Ry 5s	58	58	58¼
Northern Pac 3s	66	65⅞	65
Northern Pac 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
N & W 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
Penn gm ctf 4½s	101¼	101	101¼
Penn cv 4½s	106	105⅞	105
P S of N J 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
Reading 4s	95½	95¼	95½
Rep I & S 5s	95⅝	96⅝	96⅝
R I fdg 4s	65⅜	65⅛	65⅛
R I 5s	43	43	43
Seaboard A L adj 5s	69¾	69⅛	69¾
So Pac cv 4s	89½	89⅜	89½
So Pac fdg 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
So Pac cv 5s	107¾	107½	107½
So Ry gen 4s	72	72	72
St Paul gm 4½s	103	102¾	103
St Paul cv 5s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
Texas Co cv 6s	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
Third Av adj 5s	80¾	80½	80¾
Third Av 4s	83	83	83
U P 1st 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
U S Rubber 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
U S Steel 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Wabash 1st 5s	104	104	104
Wabash 2d 5s	99½	99½	99½
Western Elec 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
Western Union 4½s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Western Union 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
West'house cv f pd	135	135	135
Wis Cent 4s	87½	87½	87½

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening Bid	Opening Asked	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Registered 2s	99¼	....	99¼	....
coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	101¼	....	101¼	....
coupon	101¼	....	101	....
Registered 4s	109½	110¼	109¾	110¼
coupon	110	....	110	....
Panama 2s '36	98	....	98	....
Panama 2s '38	98	....	98	....
Panama 3s '61	101½	....	101½	....
coupon	101½	....	101½	....

RAILWAY POINTS

The motive power department of the New Haven railroad assigned the battleship mogul engines obtained from the Bangor & Aroostook railroad to the freight service on the Old Colony division.

Walter Shedd, track supedvisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing heavy steel set frogs on the lead tracks used by the Boston & Albany railroad at South station.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market: Stewart 9-16@⅝, Marlin Arms 34@36, do pfd 79@81, San Toy 18@20, Alta 25@26, Rex Cons 33@36, Mother Lode 24@26, Success 68@70, Caledonia 91@93, Booth 40@42, Gold Con 1@1-1-16; Magma 15½ @15⅝, Emma 23@25, McKinley Darragh 42@45, Carbon Steel 65@75, Maxim 9½ @9¼, Sub Boat 39½@40, Canada Copper 1 15-16@2, Kelly Tire 290@292, Triangle 5⅞@6¼, Nipissing 7½@7⅝, Int Marine 21⅜@21⅝, do pfd 82¾@83½, Can Car & Fdy 74@76, do pfd 91@95, Standard Motors 8½@9½, Victoria Oil 2⅛@2⅜, Canadian Natural Gas 2¼@2½; Howe Sound 6¾@7, Kennecott 55⅜@55⅞, Midvale Steel 72½@72¾; First National 7¼@7½; Curtis Aeroplane 57@57¾.

CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period last year as follows:

Monday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$30,266,717	$18,502,592
Balances	3,820,024	1,371,651

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of $95,594.

FIRM PRICES MARK LONDON BOARD TODAY

Moderate Volume of Buying Orders Over Week-End—Consols Higher — Exchequer Bonds Popular—Americans Irregular

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets steady. Strength of Argentine rails a feature at the close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—Firmness generally prevailed in securities on the stock exchange today. There was a moderate accumulation of orders for investment over the week-end.

Consols improved but the continued popularity of exchequer, bonds restricted the war loans. Their market prices, however, were maintained by the option of exchange into the next war flotation.

Alterations in prices in the American share department were fractional and mixed. Canadians were good in spots. Dealings in home railway shares were not brisk but the issues held steady. Argentine rails were buoyant on a demand from investors.

The foreign section was sustained. The tone on the bourse at Paris was harder on account of the satisfactory fortnightly settlement.

Fresh support was given to bank shares. Eleven principal joint stock banks wrote down investments to the extent of £3,500,000 last year.

Mining and oil shares were firm and rubbers were stronger on a rally in the staple.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

		Decline
Consols, money	58⅞	*⅛
British 4½s	97	..
Atchison	106⅝	⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	93⅝	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	177⅞	2⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	64¼	⅝
Chicago Great Western	14⅝	..
St. Paul	100¼	⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	12¼	..
Erie	41¼	⅛
do 1st pf	57	⅛
Illinois Central	105⅝	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	126¼	..
New York Central	109½	½
Pennsylvania	58⅝	½
Reading	80⅝	1⅛
Southern Pacific	102	⅝
Union Pacific	137	1
United States Steel	85¼	⅛
Southern Railway	22⅞	⅛
Norfolk & Western	119	1½
Ontario & Western	29	1

*Advance.

DIVIDENDS

Success Mining Company declared a monthly dividend of three cents per share. Since April of last year this company has paid 44 cents per share in dividends.

The International Harvester Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10.

The International Harvester Company of New Jersey has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 10.

The Standard Silver and Lead Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 2½ cents per share on its stock payable Feb. 10 to holders of record Jan. 31.

The Consolidation Coal Company of Baltimore has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan 31 to stock of record Jan. 20. The net earnings for the year were equal to 10 per cent on the stock.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Changes in the weekly statement of the associated national banks of Boston are:

	Jan. 15, '16	Increase
Circulation	$8,200,000	$51,000
Loans, disc & invest	387,792,000	500,000
Indiv depos, inc U S	323,931,000	7,401,000
Due banks	128,008,000	*437,000
Time depos	15,701,000	379,000
Exch clear	17,268,000	*764,000
Due from banks	38,088,000	2,212,000
Cash res	26,750,000	*92,000
Resv in fed res bk	16,752,000	488,000
Res with other bks	55,147,000	7,453,000
Res excess	4,622,000	*149,000
Exc with res agts	36,707,000	4,708,000
Exc with fed res bk	2,000,000	452,000

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: American Railways 28⅞, Cambria Steel 75¼, Electric Storage Battery 64, General Asphalt pfd trc 70, Lehigh Navigation 78¾, Lehigh Valley 81, Philadelphia Company 43⅜, Philadelphia Company pfd 44, Philadelphia Electric 28, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19⅝, Philadelphia Traction 79⅞, Union Traction 44⅛, United Gas Improvement 91⅛.

OLD SHIPS AS COAL CARRIERS

SYDNEY, N. S.—The great demand for coal from the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Newfoundland, caused by the absence from these waters of the fleet of steel coal carriers that are now doing duty in Russia as ice breakers, has forced the old sailing fleet to come to the rescue, according to a special to the Montreal Star.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 56⅝c, off ½c.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 26¾d, off ⅛d.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

Traffic Congestion on Railroads and Demands of Labor for Higher Wages Recent Factors Affecting Business — Bank's Review of Situation

In its monthly New England letter the First National Bank of Boston says in part:

The rising tide of commercial activity and industrial prosperity has been marked during the past month by two developments of more than ordinary importance. The first is the partial collapse of the railroad systems of the country, especially in the East, a breakdown due partly to the immense traffic offered the railroads and very largely to scant purchase of equipment and meager extensions of tracks and terminal facilities. The recent period of business depression, coupled with an era of over-regulation of railroads, is mainly responsible for the unpreparedness of the country's transportation system to perform its proper functions.

The second development, namely—demands of labor for higher wages and better terms—had its beginnings in the munition industries. During the last 30 days this government has spread rapidly in all directions. The Steel Corporation has voluntarily raised wages, as have some of the more important textile concerns in New England, and there is a tendency on the part of the manufacturers to yield rather than jeopardize expected profits.

Retail trade is not experiencing the usual sharp reaction after the holidays. Not only is buying brisk, but it is significant that consumers have changed their attitude sharply in the last three months and now make their selections from the highest rather than the lowest-priced goods. In the New England field, shoe buyers in large numbers are in the market; the buying has started early and is on a heavy scale, evidencing scant supplies on retailers' shelves. Shoe manufacturing is rapidly being restored to normal conditions as to volume and profits.

The dry goods market is displaying renewed strength and rising prices are the rule rather than the exception. This is true of nearly all grades of goods, from the coarest to the finest, although the print cloth manufacturers still complain that at the present the finished goods are not commanding adequate prices. The manufacturers are facing rising costs of manufacture in nearly everything, including raw materials, dyestuffs and labor; nevertheless, mills are in a better position than they have been for several years and should shortly be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition if the present demand for finished goods becomes a trifle stronger.

The lumber business this month again registers a sharp advance in prices and volume.

In the steel industry, Bessemer pig iron prices continue to soar, rising from $14.70 in January, 1915, to $19.85 in December, 1915, and $21.45 in January of this year. During the closing days of the year a flood of specifications was forwarded to manufacturers, indicating extreme demand for steel products. As a result of the sharp advances in price foreigners have shown a disposition to minimize their purchases for the moment, but domestic demand has easily absorbed this shrinkage. The pig iron output in December exceeded 3,000,000 tons—over double the production of the similar month in 1914.

Bank clearings for December were about 60 per cent over those of a year ago and, even excluding New York city, the gain for the country was about 30 per cent. Clearings have recovered from their slump and are now slightly exceeding the more normal figures of 1913.

A conspicuous feature, accompanying the rapid increase in domestic business is a pronounced tendency on the part of manufacturers to minimize their munition business and develop to as high a percentage as possible domestic and non-munition business. With labor quite fully employed there is a limit beyond which industrial operations cannot be increased; higher wages and shorter hours do not make for enlarged production and some skilled observers are inclined to the opinion that the productive machinery of the country is fast approaching its maximum.

An increase of over 14 per cent in the total amount of the country's January dividend payments, so far reported, over the corresponding total of a year earlier, is one of the leading evidences of current business prosperity. More favorable returns to the stockholders have been increasingly in evidence during the last two months, and the record has included representatives of about every class of corporation. Favorable conditions in the petroleum industry have resulted in increased extra disbursements on various oil and pipe line shares, which have contributed largely to the growing total. In December, more than half a dozen of the large copper producers took action of this kind, giving good evidence of the results of copper metal approaching 25 cents a pound. The record of larger disbursements includes also a variety of manufacturing and mercantile companies—prominent among the former, naturally, being concerns which have profited from war business. Thus far the railroad and public utility shares have not been conspicuous with respect to larger dividend disbursements, though a few instances have occured, and current earnings are making such action highly possible in many cases.

An expansion of business activity such as that which distinguished the latter half of the past year is ordinarily accompanied by heavy increase of new capital issues by corporations. Such a movement has been in evidence, though thus far it has been less than might have been expected under other conditions, since very heavy amounts of capital, which would otherwise have been available for corporation uses, have been absorbed by heavy foreign loans and the purchase in large volume of American securities formerly held abroad. The amount of foreign loans floated in this country during the past year was approximately two thirds as great as the financing, and the large figure represented by foreign loans was about duplicated by the volume of our securities returned to this country by foreign investors.

The total of corporation financing for the past year was slightly below that of the previous year. It is noticeable, however, that activity in the way of new security issues has greatly increased in recent months—the total for the three closing months of 1915 being the largest for the corresponding period since 1912, and more than twice the amount for that period in either of the two previous years. Another interesting phase is to be found in the nature of some of the financing—the new issues including some important railway financing by means of long-term bonds (not greatly in favor of late years) and also numerous stock issues in the past three months were nearly 10 times, in total amount, those of the corresponding period a year earlier, while total authorization of bond and note issues were considerably less than in the earlier period. The trend toward more permanent forms of financing, rather than not issues, is shown by the fact that the total of short-term notes put out in the past year was only about half as great as in 1914, though the total of bond issues was greater. With respect to new incorporations the past year was active—the total amount involved apart from concerns of the smallest type, being in excess of $2,000,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent more than for the previous year.

The bond market continues strong and active in both listed and outside issues in spite of the substantial reaction in the stock market. The only unfavorable feature so far as the dealers are concerned, is the dearth of new loans. It is surprising to note that notwithstanding the material advance in all classes of bonds, the general average price is still somewhat below that immediately preceding the war.

The security, return and breadth of market of the Anglo-French 5s are fast making this issue a very popular trading bond on the board. The issue is being largely employed for the temporary investment of reserve funds, and the market on these appears to be in excellent shape. In this market, time rates are no firmer, although banks are well loaned up and are less inclined to purchase outside paper. Time rates range up from 3½ and 4 per cent. There is a fair demand for call money at 3 per cent.

CONDITION OF RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Combined resources and liabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business Friday were as follows (last three ciphers omitted):

RESOURCES	Jan 14	Jan 7
Gold—		
Coin & credit in vault	$200,855	$272,018
Settlement fund	85,630	81,150
Redem fd with U S Trs	1,215	1,250
Total gold reserve..	$347,700	$354,417
Legal tender notes, silver, etc	14,283	12,888
Total reserve	$361,983	$367,306
Bills discounted and bought— Maturities:		
Within 10 days	7,390	6,605
Within 30 days	13,291	14,074
Within 60 days	16,961	17,715
Within 90 days	14,195	13,247
Other maturities	3,910	3,938
Total	$55,736	$55,579
Investments—		
United States bonds	17,613	16,734
Municipal warrants	19,484	17,007
Fed reserve notes, net	29,943	24,156
Due from other federal resv banks, net	12,965	11,137
All other sources	9,805	7,078
Total resources	$507,579	$499,667
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$54,899	$54,895
United States deposits	26,879	23,841
Reserve deporists, net	413,719	407,244
Fed resv notes, net	11,948	12,962
All other liabilities	134	125
Total liabilities	$507,579	$499,667
Gold res against net liabil (A)	79.1%	81.9%
Cash res against net liab (A)	82.4%	84.8%
Cash reserve against liabilities after setting aside 40% gold resv against net amount of federal resv notes in circulation (A)	83.5%	86.2%
(A) After deduction of items in transit between federal resv banks, viz:	$12,905	$11,137

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

CHICAGO, Ill—Northwestern road's January loading increased thus far around 4500 cars, including 2300 cars from connections.

COTTON CLOTH MANUFACTURING NOW EXPANDING

Practically All Phases of Industry Active—Higher Wages Not Burden Yet, but End of War May Bring Problem

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The advance of wages in this city as just announced completes the upward movement in the leading cotton mill centers of New England, practically all of the important manufacturing communities having come up to the higher wage level first established by northern New England mills early in the month. This brings wages to the highest level ever reached in this city, at least since the civil war, and further increases the cost of production which has been rising in first one direction and then another ever since the war started.

So far as can be foreseen now, this wage increase will not burden the mills while the war lasts, unless the struggle is dragged out to such a great length that there is a reaction from the great prosperity that is now nationwide. The cotton business has greatly improved in the last few months, and is still on the upgrade. Prices of cloth and yarn are still rising faster than costs of production and raw materials, so that manufacturing profits are widening materially. The disconcerting phase of the situation is the position in which the mills will find themselves when the war is over.

There is a great deal of expansion going on in the cotton industry in this country, both North and South. Two big mills are planned for this city, others are projected in other parts of New England and in the southern states the quarterly reports during the last year showed a steady gain in new mill construction and added equipment. Leading cotton machinery shops of New England are swamped with orders for spinning and weaving machinery, they have advanced their prices and cannot promise deliveries for months ahead. The more cautious manufacturers are looking ahead with some misgiving to the possibility of a quick curtailment in the demand for goods through the ending of the war at the very time when his new productive capacity enters the market.

However, for the present the outlook in the cotton manufacturing industry continues very promising. The demand for fine and fancy cotton goods such as form the bulk of the product of New Bedford cloth mills has broadened lately, buyers accepting the situation as they find it and paying the prices for which manufacturers hold with apparently complete confidence in the maintenance of values. The yarn manufacturers of this city have found the demand continuing very active and strong, with consumers bidding higher for future deliveries. The print cloth manufacturers of Fall River have sold a large volume of goods, practically their full production, at advance of a sixteenth of a cent a yard on standard styles.

The yarn manufacturers here have not encountered such a boom since 1909. The demand from tire fabric weavers and knitters has far outrun the supply, and spinners here have considerable business extending throughout this year booked at prices which show gratifying earnings. Some yarns have risen eight to ten cents a pound, while cotton has risen only two or three cents. This great improvement in the yarn business merely reflects the prosperity which is prevailing in the lines of business represented by the customers of the yarn mills, the automobile tire fabric weavers, the knitters, the narrow fabric weavers and the manufacturers of laces and embroideries.

The cloth manufacturers of Fall River are not sold very far ahead, most of the contracts on their books not running beyond the end of March, but this is because of their reluctance to enter into distant commitments at present prices, notwithstanding the advances which have taken place. The fine goods manufacturers of this city are well sold for three to four months in advance, most of the business now being placed being in the form of contracts calling for deliveries through April to the end of August. The dyestuff scarcity undoubtedly holds back a great deal of business, but enough comes forward to keep the mills fully employed. All of the mills are running at top capacity.

BRITISH SUGAR USE FIGURES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British Board of Trade estimates that there were 124,000 tons of sugar consumed in the United Kingdom in December, 1915, compared with 125,000 tons for the similar month in 1914. Imports of can raws were 57,000 tons and of refined sugar 46,000 tons.

Total stocks at the end of December were 135,000 tons. Of these refiners held 35,000 tons. The outturn of refineries was 57,000 tons.

ROCK ISLAND BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Stock exchange has received notice that interest due Jan. 15, 1916, on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company debenture 5s is not being paid. Dealings until further notice must be flat and bonds must carry the Jan. 15 coupon.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—H. J. Brogdon of Smith & Higgins; U. S.
Atlanta—H. W. Johnson of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; B. A. A.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham & Co.; Adams.
Butler, Pa.—P. W. Ruff; U. S.
Butte, Mont.—B. A. Myers; Essex.
Charleston, W. Va.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Chattanooga—A. F. Smock; U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland and S. W. Stevens of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—Geo. D. Lefty of The Fair; Essex.
Chicago—H. C. Dovenmuehle of Dovenmuehle & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago—M. M. Weinstein; U. S.
Chicago—S. Soloman of Siegel, Cooper & Co.; U. S.
Chillicothe—A. E. Culter of Culter & Siep; U. S.
Cincinnati—H. C. McLaughlin of The Potter Shoe Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—D. B. Frank; Essex.
Detroit—C. W. Booth of Michigan Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Detroit—Edward Snell; U. S.
Duluth—J. H. Murray; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—H. L. Mohr; U. S.
Evansville—A. E. Schultz; U. S.
Evansville—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hirth, Krause Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana—F. Pons of Pons & Co.; Lenox.
Havana—J. A. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Kansas City—Mr. Smith of J nes Post & Co.; Brew.
Keokuk—H. W. Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. Co.; U. S.
Knoxville—Frank Preston of Haynes Hinson & Co.; Lenox.
Knoxville—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hasen Shoe Co.; Essex.
Knoxville—H. Hill of Anderson, Dulin & Barnell; Essex.
Knoxville—I. E. Dooley of Henegar-Dooley Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Leeds, Eng.—A. & A. Goldman; U. S.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley, Jr., of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—W. C. Otey of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Macon—L. I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. W. Stanton & Sons; U. S.
Mankato, Minn.—L. Saul, Jr.; Essex.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Memphis—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bros.; Lenox.
Memphis—W. M. Perkins of Bra Rock Dry Goods Co.; U. S.
Minneapolis—J. C. Colbert of Savage factories; U. S.
Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—H. N. Wheeler; Essex.
Mt. Savoy—Clinton Uhl; U. S.
Nashville—E. Murray and W. E. Richardson of Murray Richardson Dibrell Shoe Co.; Bruns.
Nashville—L. M. Hollins of Hollins Son & Co.; Bruns.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—C. M. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley-Plaza.
New Orleans—G. W. Hogan of Boston Shoe Store; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martines of W. J. Martines & Bros.; Tour.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—S. Levy; U. S.
New York—W. W. Hoskins; U. S.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.
Petersburg—Aug. Wright and M. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Adams.
Philadelphia—J. B. Tryon of Downs & Tryon; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—J. L. Haines of T. K. Ray & Co., Inc.; Adams.
Pittsburgh—T. G. Saulters of W. H. Craddock & Co.; U. S.
Plattsburg, N. Y.—F. C. McDougall of E. G. Moore & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Ore.—C. H. Loughin of Olds Wortmer & King; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman Boot & Shoe Co.; Parker.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Porto Rico—P. Franco; Essex.
Porto Rico—R. Gonzales of Gonzales Martinez & Co.; Essex.
Portsmouth, Ohio—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.
Roanoke, Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Boston Art Club.
Rockford, Ill.—C. M. Kendall of E. & W. Clothing House; Essex.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Melze Alderton Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—G. H. Young; Tour.
San Francisco—H. Katschienski of Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph—Chas. A. Battreal of Battreal Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S.
St. Louis—A. M. Roble of Roble Wass Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Paul—C. S. Haven of Golden Rule; Adams.
Toledo—P. A. Hagemeister; U. S.
Toledo—W. R. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Avery.
Toledo—W. W. Hoskins of H. M. & R. Co.; U. S.
Utica—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; Tour.
Utica—Mr. Bourne and Mr. Williams of Bowne Gauss Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Youngstown, O.—R. E. White; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Columbus, O.—Mr. Bradford of Bradford Shoe Co.
Leicester, Eng.—W. B. Thompson of J. Thompson & Co.; Essex.
Melbourne, Aust.—R. W. McDonald of W. W. Blandford.
Switzerland—A. Eng of Bally & Co.; Tour.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

FINANCIAL NOTES

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University estimates total United States trade for 1915 at $507,000,000,000 or a turnover of $1,600,000,000 each busines day. Our foreign trade of $5,350,000,000 was about 1 per cent of year's trade.

Appellate division of New York supreme court, fourth department, has refused to vacate an injunction restraining Western Union Telegraph Company from refusing stock exchange ticker service to certain Buffalo brokers.

Leading copper producers are now quoting 24½ cents for first quarter delivery and 24¼ cents for later months. Domestic inquiries for all deliveries are in good volume with demand for March, April and May metal particularly large.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sterling firm demand 476⅛, cables 476⅞, marks 76⅛ and 75⅛.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new corporations:

Seeing America First, Inc., Boston—Henry D. Crowley, Margaret E. Neville, Margaret C. MacMillan, incorporators; scenographs; authorized capital, $50,000.
Mills Manufacturing Company, Brookline—Wesley M. Mills, Samuel Smyth, John J. Marshall; laundry supplies; $25,000.
Baldwin, Inc., of New Hampshire, Springfield—Frank L. Dunlap, Harry S. Baldwin, George D. Young; restaurants; $75,000.
Davis Burlap Company, Boston—Walter E. Davis, John F. Blackham, Theodore E. Stevenson; $50,000.
Standard Smelting Company, Boston—George M. J. Bates, William B. Nash, Edward E. Dunbar; $25,000.
Nutter Heel Company, Boston—Fred W. Dunn, Miriam Scoullar, George M. Faulkner; $30,000.
Huntington Investing Company, Boston—Norman J. MacGaffin, Albert A. Richards; real estate; $75,000.
"Novak" Acetylene Apparatus Manufacturing Company, Cambridge—Edward E. McGanty, Edward T. Ryan and others; $25,000.
The Edison Shop, Inc., Salem—William W. Ballard, Marguerite H. Ballard, Francis M. Cook; phonographs; $30,000.
Sterling Brush Company, Lynn—Frederick P. Chapin, Bernard J. Linenkemper, Evelyn S. Chapin; $30,000.
Old Colony Express Company, Boston—J. Alfred Welch, Joseph A. Lincoln, Louis B. King; $100,000.
Thomas H. Hart Company, Boston—Thomas H. Hart, Edward W. Rogers; machinery; $30,000.
The Vocalian Company of Boston, Inc.—Joseph F. Meade, Frank M. Wells, Roy S. Hibsman; musical instruments; $100,000.
Fess Rotary Oil Burner and Liquid Fuel Company, Boston—R. M. Nichols, William C. McTarnahan and others; $250,000.
Wentworth Hall Company, Boston—James N. Berry, Edward S. Goulston; hotels; $100,000.

UNITED STATES STEEL EARNINGS BREAK RECORD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation during the fourth quarter of 1915, it is now estimated, were approximately $47,000,000 net. The estimates vary from $46,000,000 to $48,000,000. The highest are based on shipments of 3,900,000 tons, at a profit of about $13 per ton. This is a little more than $50,000,000 gross or a little more than $48,000,000 net after deducting interest charges on bonds.

More conservative estimates place the net profits at about $12 per ton, indicating gross earnings of $46,800,000 and net earnings of $44,500,000. It is significant, however, that if even the inside estimate is reached earnings during the last quarter were the heaviest in any quarter in the history of the corporation. The largest previous earnings during a fourth quarter were in 1916, while the largest quarterly earnings in any year were secured in the third quarter of 1907, when the net earnings were $43,804,285.

If the fourth quarter 1915 earnings of the United States Steel Corporation are accepted as $47,000,000 the net earnings during the second half of the year were approximately $85,700,000, indicating that the aggregate net earnings for the year were $126,100,000.

VISIBLE COPPER SUPPLY

LONDON, England — Copper visible supply in England, France and afloat thereto decreased 585 tons from Jan. 1 to Jan. 15, being 19,479 tons on latter date.

GRADUAL GAIN IN WESTERN UNION PROFITS FEATURE

Quarter by Quarter Improvement Shown Throughout 1915—Future Holds Promise

A pleasing feature of Western Union Telegraph's operations during 1915 was the fact that profits showed progressive improvement quarter by quarter. During the first three months the balance for the stock ran at the rate of 6.4 per cent for the $99,786,000 capital stock. The June quarter's rate was 9.2 per cent, September jumped to 10.2 per cent, and the final quarter, the three months to December, showed a balance for the shares at the annual rate of 11.12 per cent, a new high record, and little short of remarkable considering the fact that there is a sharp seasonal downward swing in land line gross during the last three months of every year.

During 1915 Western Union produced a balance for its shareholders of 10.24 per cent, almost double the 1914 record of 5.17 per cent. It is considered directors judged the situation accurately when they advanced the dividend rate from 3 per cent to a 4 per cent basis and later to a 5 per cent basis.

During 1915 Western Union gross gained $4,892,334, or 10.3 per cent, which is considerably better than double the 1914 increase of $1,813,176, or 3.9 per cent. The comparative gains recorded during the first half of 1915 have naturally not been maintained so far as a percentage basis is concerned for the simple reason that 1914 gross did not begin to jump until it felt the stimulus of European war conditions.

The record of Western Union in 1915 holds out the promise that shareholders have not received their full recompense in the regular 5 per cent dividend. Whether additional recognition will take the form of an increase to a 6 per cent basis, or payment of occasional extras, such as was voted in December, is a matter that will be decided, according to the general business situation.

BOSTON & MAINE MARCH MATURITIES

Besides the notes of the Boston & Maine itself, which will be due or overdue by the early part of March, and $500,000 notes of the Boston & Lowell, which latter have just been refinanced through a bond issue, another subsidiary line, the Fitchburg railroad, has $1,359,000 of its one-year 6 per cent notes to meet this maturity through a new note issue of corresponding amount rather than through the issuance of bonds approved for the purpose by stockholders a few months ago. At a meeting of directors Friday, authority was voted for the issuance of $1,359,000 notes to replace those maturing.

CORN PRODUCTS EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Advance in Corn Products Refining Company shares is attributed to larger earnings and favorable impression made by the company in the suit brought by the government to dissolve it. Earnings for year 1915 are expected to show increase of at least $500,000.

There has been talk that back dividends on the preferred would be paid off, but it is unlikely that anything will be done in this direction until the government suit is out of the way. Back dividends on the preferred amount to approximately 18½ per cent.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR REAL ESTATE TRUST STOCKS

Latest quotations for real estate trust stocks are furnished by Burroughs & Co. as follows:

	Mortgages outstanding	Capital stock outstanding	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	$270,000	$1,100,000	$100	$75	..
Barristers' Hall Trust	....	850,000	100	70	80
Bedford Trust	75,000	470,000	100	60	70
Berkeley Hotel Trust	450,000	1,100,000	100	60	70
Board of Trade Building Trust	....	1,670,000	100	98	102
Boston Ground Rent Trust	100,000	3,000,000	100	100	..
Boston Real Estate Trust	560,000	9,317,000	1000	1010	1030
Boston Storage Warehouse Co	150,000	1,235,000	100	110	..
Boston Wharf Co Bonds	2,100,000	....	1000	960	..
do Stock	....	6,000,000	100	107	..
Bromfield Building Trust	340,000	583,400	100	80	..
Business Real Estate Trust Bonds	4,200,000	....	various	96	98
do Stock	....	3,250,000	100	..	80
Chicago Real Est Trustees	....	2,500,000	1000	900	1000
City Associates	....	750,000	500	510	..
City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago	200,000	722,000	1000	900	950
Congress Street Associates	1,350,000	2,100,000	100	..	96
Constitution Wharf Trust	400,000	400,000	100	..	100
Copley Square Trust, Bonds	2,408,000	....	1000	..	1000
do Preferred	....	650,000	100	..	92
do Common	....	2,000,000	100	..	35
Delta Building Trust	143,000	200,000	100	65	80
Devonshire Building Trust	400,000	540,000	100	30	45
Dwelling House Associates	119,000	700,000	1000	..	600
Eastern States R. E. Tr. Bonds	175,000	....	1000	1040	..
do Stock	....	233,500	100	..	100
Essex Street Trust	....	500,000	100	..	93
Factory Buildings Trust	30,000	700,000	100	..	85
Fifty Associates	225,000	1000 Shares		4000	..
Haymarket Trust	100,000	$250,000	100	..	60
Hotel Trust (Touraine)	755,000	1,436,200	100	100	..
Huntington Chambers Trust	....	600,000	100	75	85
Kimball Building Trust	....	1,000,000	100	45	..
Lovejoy's Wharf Trust	700,000	1,800,000	100	98	..
Municipal Real Estate Trust	590,000	1,388,200	100	97	101
Old South Building Assn	....	1,441,700	100	55	63
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,500,000	100	..	100
Paddock Building Trust	....	1,100,000	100	50	..
Pemberton Building Trust	....	750,000	100	..	55
Postoffice Square Building Trust	325,000	800,000	100	65	..
Quincy Market Realty Co. Bonds	1,600,000	....	1000	1040	..
do Preferred	....	850,000	100	99	..
Real Estate Associates	504,000	1,714,900	100	62	73
Somerset Hotel Trust Bonds	650,000	....	1000	940	970
do Stock	....	650,000	100	..	65
South Street Trust	....	1,000,000	100	97	..
South Terminal Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	..	70
State Street Associates	1,297,000	1,936,800	100	..	65
State Street Exchange	2,658,000	3,500,000	100	60	..
Suffolk Real Estate Trust	250,000	1,440,000	1000	700	800
Sumner Street Trust	500,000	940,000	100	70	90
Terminal Hotel Trust pfd	....	350,000	100	..	85
do Common	140,000	350,000	100	95	..
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,355,000	100	97	101
Trimountain Trust	....	640,000	100	..	100
University Associates	140,000	650,000	100	..	70
Western Real Estate Trust	300,000	3,200,000	100	125	..

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FINANCING OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC CO.

Under Reorganization Plan Entire Existing Property Is Given to Old First Mortgage Bondholders—New Money Needed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 90 per cent of the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage 5 per cent bonds have been deposited under reorganization plan, and although opportunity has been afforded to holders to withdraw, few have done so.

The plan is not unnecessarily drastic. A certain amount of new money had to be raised and this will be done through sale of $20,000,000 new first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, to which old bondholders are entitld to subscribe. This privilege and exchange of preferred and common stocks for old bonds cover all equities in the property, present and future. The new scurities received for old in exchange are not a mortgage lien, to which there can be no more than a sentimental objection if any, and so far there appears to be little.

The plan was necessary in order to terminate the receivership and provide means for operating Western Pacific independently. It gives the entire existing property to the old first mortgage bondholders and it provides for acquisition or construction of new feeder lines recommended by exports who believe such lines will add materially to earning capacity. The plan further provides protection for claims against Denver & Rio Grande railroad, from the latter's guaranty on Western Pacific bonds and also protecting the interchange of traffic between the two properties. The new funds will further put the company in position to purchase equipment, power, and make betterments needed for economical operation.

The new first mortgage 5 per cent bonds to which holders of the old first are entitled to subscribe at 90, equal to 40 per cent of their holdings, will be a first mortgage on 946 miles of road or at rate of $21,150 per mile. Nearly all this mileage constitutes the main line between Salt Lake and San Francisco. The bonds are also to be a first lien on terminals, and upon all property hereafter acquired by the operating company and all property acquired by use of or sale of first mortgage bonds.

Actual cash on Western Pacific, computed in accordance with interstate commerce rules of accounting, was $77,800,000 and proceeds of the new bond issue applied for benefit of the property will represent an additional $16,600,000 cash; a total cash investment of $94,400,000 to be covered by $20,000,000 first mortage bonds.

These bonds will represent the only securities of the operating company outstanding with the public. A holding company will hold all stock of the operating company and will in turn issue its own $27,500,000 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and $47,500,000 common stock. The holding company will enforce or compromise claims held against Denver & Rio Grande railroad for benefit of stockholders or of the operating company. Two thirds vote of stockholders of the holding company will be necessary to ratify any settlement made by its directors with Denver & Rio Grande.

OIL COMPANY MERGER PROGRESSES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Negotiations of merger of Mexican and California oil companies are still progressing, and it is believed an official announcement will be made soon. The transaction is being handled by some of the most prominent bankers in this city and on the Pacific coast, who together with leading oil men will comprise the board of directors of the new company to be known as Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, details of which already have been given.

A STATE TAX ON INCOMES

The history and the principles underlying this form of tax are discussed in a pamphlet we have just published. It will be sent on request.

THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

ARRANGE DATES FOR GYMNASTIC COLLEGE TEAMS

Standard Book and Form of Contract Are to Be Issued by the Intercollegiate Association—Columbia Is Out for a Year

NEW YORK, N. Y.—University of Pennsylvania is to hold the championship meet of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association this winter and it will take place at Philadelphia March 31. This was decided upon at the annual midwinter meeting of the association held here Saturday at which the following colleges were represented: Capt. F. C. Roberts and Manager J. E. Osman of Princeton, Capt. H. S. Hagert of Pennsylvania, Capt. F. J. Gilloon of New York University, Capt. F. P. Sharpless of Haverford, Manager D. L. Phelps of Yale and Capt. W. M. Leonard of Amherst. Harvard, Rutgers and Brown were not represented, and in the absence of a captain or manager at Columbia, a special delegate attended the session.

The advisability of issuing a standard book containing the constitution, by-laws, records and other data of interest to college gymnasts was discussed at length and decided upon favorably. The association will also issue a standard form of contract for use between member colleges for dual meets, and a committee consisting of E. E. Krauss, W. M. Leonard and D. L. Phelps was appointed for this purpose.

It was decided that in the future the managers of all teams in the league will submit their schedules to the graduate committee on judges, who will name officials from the accredited list. This graduate committee consists of E. E. Krauss of Pennsylvania, Dr. G. L. Meylan of Columbia and P. R. Varpenter of Amherst.

Columbia will not be represented in the league race this winter. Lack of interest of Morningside Heights prompted the graduate committee on athletics to suspend activity in the sport for the current year. In the absence of a Columbia gymnasium team captain, who was elected treasurer at the last annual meeting, H. S. Hagert, captain of the Pennsylvania team, was elected to this office.

While not completed the major part of the league schedule was announced as follows:

Feb. 11—Princeton vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Brown vs. New York University at New York; 12—Brown vs. Haverford at Haverford, Rutgers vs. United States naval academy at Annapolis; 19—Pennsylvania vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick, New York University vs. United States naval academy at Annapolis, Brown vs. Yale at New Haven; 25—Pennsylvania vs. Haverford at Haverford; 26—Yale vs. United States naval academy at Annapolis.

March 3—Haverford vs. Rutgers at Haverford; 4—Pennsylvania vs. United States naval academy at Annapolis, New York University vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick, Brown vs. Amherst at Amherst; 11—Pennsylvania vs. Yale at New Haven, Princeton vs. New York University at New York, Haverford vs. United States naval academy at Annapolis; 13—Amherst vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 18—New York University vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; 25—Princeton vs. Newark academy at Newark (exhibition meet); 31—intercollegiate championships at Philadelphia.

CHANGES MADE IN GIVING LETTERS TO CORNELL MEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—Decided changes in the method of awarding the varsity letter and insignia have been made by the Cornell University major sports council. A definite number of letters for each major sport will no longer be awarded and the football "C 2d" has been abolished.

Hereafter the "C" only will be awarded to an unlimited number of members on the football, baseball, basketball, track teams and crew for meritorious work. Heretofore the maximum number that could be awarded was 18 for football, 13 for baseball and 16 for crew and track.

A member of the team winning first place in a dual meet or scoring in the intercollegiates was eligible. The new merit system abolishing the restriction of awards and affording a more liberal opportunity of winning the letter is expected to prove popular without detracting from the honor involved in earning the "C."

KEADY REMAINS LEHIGH COACH

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—J. T. Keady has again signed a contract to coach in baseball and football at Lehigh University. Keady had an offer under consideration from Dartmouth, but decided to return to Lehigh. The new contract is for three years, at $3300 annually. There will be a bonus, it is said, if Keady defeats Lafayette next fall.

Keady has been very successful here. In the four years, and until last fall, Lafayette football elevens were thrice defeated.

MAINE BASEBALL DATES

WATERVILLE, Me.—At a meeting of the baseball managers of the four Maine colleges Saturday a three-game schedule similar to last year was adopted. In some quarters a return to the two-game schedule of several years ago was desired. The combined schedule will be laid before the respective athletic councils for ratification.

U. S. GOLF ASSO. CHANGES RULE ON AMATEURISM

In Future Player Is Prohibited of Being an Agent or Employee of Golf Supply Companies

CHICAGO, Ill.—New restrictions on the activities of golf amateurs were adopted here Saturday by the executive committee of the United States Golf Association. The ruling brings the golf amateur to the plane of experts in track and field athletics so far as getting indirect profits as a result of proficiency in the game is concerned.

Under it amateurs "are prohibited from accepting or holding any position as agent or employee that includes as part of its duties the handling of golf supplies, or engaging in any business wherein one's usefulness or profits arise because of skill or prominence in the game of golf."

F. L. Woodward of Denver, president of the association, explained that the new rule is an amendment to section 7 of the organization's by-laws, and is the sixth that the executive committee has made upon the subject. He said:

"Violations of the rule will be followed by penalties which will be fixed by the executive committee on the merits of individual cases, and will be suspension, expulsion or an order making the accused a permanent professional."

Besides President Woodward the committee which formulated the rule consisted of H. W. Perrin, Philadelphia, vice-president of the association; F. F. Whitney, New York, secretary; F. S. Wheeler, New York, treasurer; John Reid, Jr., Racine, Wis.; M. L. Crosby, Boston; Dr. W. S. Harbain, Washington; J. S. Sweeney, Detroit, and W. B. Smith, Chicago.

Leading members of the Western Golf Association do not expect any question to arise over accepting free transportation to California next summer at the invitation of the Del Monte Country Club, despite the discussion Saturday night which preceded the award of the amateur championship meet to the coast organization. That the directors of the association probably would vote to accept the courtesy of the special train offered was predicted by a golfer in close touch with the directors. The delegates at the annual meeting expressed, by vote, their sense that the invitation be accepted. The board is not expected to meet for two or three months.

AMERICAN ASSO. WILL NAME DATES ON FEBRUARY 15

CHICAGO, Ill.—Club owners attending the annual meeting of the American Association adjourned Saturday evening to meet in Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26, at which time the schedule for the coming season will be adopted. A schedule committee composed of C. H. Wathen of Louisville, E. M. Schoenborn of Columbus, and M. B. Cantillion of Minneapolis was appointed with instructions to report not later than Feb. 15.

A resolution was adopted fixing a fine of $125 on any club that postpones for any reason, save inclement weather, any regularly scheduled game, the purpose being to avoid postponements on pretexts, as, it is reported, has been done.

President T. H. Chivington was instructed to look over the Toledo situation, with a view to the possible transfer of the Cleveland franchise to that city. C. W. Somers, holder of the Cleveland franchise, was not represented at the meeting.

President C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals conferred with several of the American Association club owners. He denied he would back R. P. Bresnahan, former manager of the Cubs, in his effort to purchase a franchise for Toledo.

PARK CLUB LEADS IN INDOOR RIFLE CLUB TOURNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the end of the fourth week's competition in the national indoor rifle championship the Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn., is leading with a score of 3957. Kings Mills, O., is second, with 3952, and Bucyrus, O., third, with 3941.

Scores made public by the National Rifle Association of America show the following high counts during the fourth week: Kings Mills, class A, 992; Park Club, Bridgeport, class A, 990; Cucyrus, class A, 989; Auburn, N. Y., class D, 988; Marion, O., class A, 986; Ogden, Utah, class B, 986; San Francisco, class C, 984; Keene, Pa., class B, 983; Salt Lake City, class B, 982; Watertown, S. D., class B, 982; Bangor, Me., class A, 987, and St. Paul, class C, 977.

The highest scores made in the various classes were: Class A, Kings Mills, 992; class B, Ogden, 986; class C, San Francisco, 984; class D, Auburn, 988; class E, Bedford, O., 970; class F, Washington Rifle Association, 960.

BOWDOIN FOOTBALL DATES

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Manager E. H. Blanchard of the Bowdoin College football team has announced the schedule for 1916, as follows:

Sept. 23—Middlebury, at Middlebury, Vt.; 30—Ft. McKinley at Brunswick.

Oct. 7—Amherst at Amherst; 14—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 21—Colby at Brunswick; 28—Bates at Brunswick.

Nov. 4—University of Maine at Orono; 11—Holy Cross at Portland; 18—Tufts at Medford, Mass.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Lafayette College soccer football team defeated Haverford Saturday at Easton, 2 goals to 1.

The West Point academy basketball team defeated Manhattan College Saturday 36 points to 18.

Rochester defeated Syracuse in the first of their basketball games at Rochester, Saturday, 24 points to 14.

The Boston Americans and Baltimore Internationals have arranged to play an exhibition game at Baltimore April 5.

Williams College defeated Springfield training school in a fast hockey game at Williamstown Saturday, 5 goals to 2.

The Yale varsity hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven Saturday 5 goals to 2.

The New York University basketball team defeated Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., Saturday, 39 points to 18.

The Bridgeport, Conn., University Club defeated Princeton Club of New York in a squash tennis match at Bridgeport, Saturday, 4 to 1.

The Harvard varsity hockey team defeated the Princeton varsity in the first of their championship games at the Boston Arena Saturday evening by 3 goals to 0.

West Philadelphia high school won the thirteenth annual interscholastic swimming meet of Philadelphia in that city Saturday with 26 points. Lawrenceville was second.

The Princeton varsity wrestling team defeated Columbia at Princeton Saturday, 23 points to 3. Demuris in the 135-pound class was the only Columbia wrestler to win a point for his team.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club administered the first hockey defeat to the South Orange Field Club at South Orange, N. J., Saturday that the latter has had in eight years. The score was 4 to 2.

The Columbia varsity basketball team defeated Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday in an intercollegiate championship game, 33 points to 20. When these two teams met in New York about a week ago Dartmouth won.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey team defeated the Crescent A. C. in the St. Nicholas rink Saturday in an Amateur league championship game 4 to 3. It was one of the fastest games seen there in some time.

The Bethlehem Steel team, national association football champions, eliminated the Hibernians of Philadelphia in a third-round match for the United States Association cup Saturday at South Bethlehem 6 goals to 0.

The University of Pennsylvania varsity basketball team took first place in the Intercollegiate league championship standing Saturday by defeating Princeton at Philadelphia 26 points to 22. The Red and Blue won in an extra period.

E. S. Winston, captain of the class A squash tennis team of the Harvard Club of New York, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., of Heights Casino, in the postponed match of their interclub series Saturday: 15—11, 15—10. This gave Harvard the match 4 points to 3.

J. A. Gammons of Providence, the former Brown University player, has had the option on the Providence International league club extended to Tuesday. He is trying to interest local capital in the purchase of the club from President Lannin.

Cornell, after losing its first two games to Princeton and Pennsylvania, sprang a big surprise in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship series, by defeating Yale, champions of 1915, at Ithaca, Saturday, 38 points to 18. It was Yale's first game in the championship series this winter and the Elis were expected to win by a good margin.

G. H. Brooke and J. W. Wear of Philadelphia defeated C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York in an intercity racquet doubles contest at Philadelphia Saturday, 15—13, 15—8, 8—15, 7—15, 17—15, 15—2. Payne Whitney and C. E. Sands of New York defeated W. H. T. Huhn and Wilson Potter of Philadelphia in the intercity court tennis match, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

CHICAGO OWNERS PROMINENT MEN

CHICAGO—The names of C. F. Weeghman's partners in the ownership of the Chicago National league baseball team came as impressive news to Chicago followers of the game yesterday. The new magnates are J. O. Armour, William Wrigley, Jr., and one of Chicago's biggest bankers. In giving out these names, Mr. Weeghman did not give the name of the banker and identified him only as "one of the biggest."

BRIDGEPORT TEAM WINS

CROMPTON, R. I.—Bridgeport City made the fourth round in the national challenge cup soccer series yesterday by defeating Crompton, 2 to 0. The Rhode Islanders played a fast and at times brilliant game, but lacked the consistent drive which made the Connecticut champions the winners.

WISCONSIN FIVE LEADING LEAGUE TITLE CONTEST

Illinois a Close Second in Western Conference Basketball Championship Race

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wisconsin	3	0	1.000
Illinois	2	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	1.000
Iowa	1	1	.500
Purdue	1	2	.333
Chicago	0	1	.000
Minnesota	0	1	.000
Indiana	0	1	.000
Ohio State	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Wisconsin is today leading the Western Conference Basketball League championship standing with the University of Illinois a good second, following the victories secured by those teams in the games played Saturday evening. Northwestern was the only college in the conference which did not have a game.

State University of Iowa met the University of Chicago here and won out by 19 to 18, scoring the winning goal in the last minute of play. The chief reason for Chicago's defeat was the poor tries for goals from foul, the Maroon securing only four of these in 12 tries, while H. Von Lackum of Iowa made seven in nine tries. At the end of the first half the score was 8 to 8. Field goals for Iowa were: Bannick 3, Von Lackum 1, Nevine 1, Schiff 1. Field goals for Chicago were: Parker 4, Shafer 2, Clark 1; goals from fouls were: H. Von Lackum, Ia., 7; Clark, Chicago, 3; Townley, Chicago, 1.

University of Wisconsin met University of Minnesota at Madison and won an uphill contest, 31 points to 11. The game was featured by the splendid guarding of both teams. Minnesota led in the first period by 7 to 6. In the second period Chandler, center for the Badgers, gave a great exhibition of playing and his team scored freely during this period. Field goals for Wisconsin were: Chandler, 7; Hass, 2; Levis, 2; Olson, 2; Smith, 1. For Minnesota field goals were made as follows: Wyman, 3; Gillen, 1. Levis made 3 foul goals for Wisconsin, and Lewis 3 for Minnesota.

Purdue met Indiana at Lafayette and by means of a new style of attack which greatly improved the Purdue five won by 26 points to 17. At the end of the first half the score was 12 to 10 in favor of Indiana, but the second period found Purdue at its best. Brockenbrugh 4, Williamson 4, Koenig 1 were the field goal scores for Purdue, with Brockenbrugh getting eight out of 10 tries from foul. For Indiana goals were made as follows: Bowser 2, Buschman 2, Porter 1, Prather 1. From foul Porter made five out of six tries.

The University of Illinois easily defeated Ohio, leading from the start. The final score was 21 to 10. All of Ohio's points were scored by Leader, who made two field goals and six out of 12 tries from foul. Field goals for Illinois were made as follows. Alwood 2, Ray Woods 2, Ralph Woods 1, Elwell 1. Ralph Woods made five goals from foul out of nine tries.

MEDFORD MEETS CAMBRIDGE TEAM AT ARENA TODAY

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P C
Arlington High	2	0	1.000
Newton High	1	0	1.000
Melrose High	1	1	.500
Rindge Technical	1	1	.500
Somerville High	0	1	.000
Cambridge Latin	0	1	.000
Medford High	0	1	.000

Medford high school is scheduled to meet the Cambridge Latin school hockey team at the Boston Arena this afternoon in the sixth game of the Boston Interscholastic Hockey League championship race. Both teams have already played one game in the league series, and both were defeated and a victory this afternoon will put the winning team in a tie for third place. The two teams are about evenly matched, and the contest should be a good one.

Arlington high school still leads the league standing with two victories and no defeats and from the way the teams played last week it looks as though Arlington will win the championship. Newton high is in second place with one victory and no defeats, while Melrose high and Rindge technical stand tied for third position with one victory and one defeat. Somerville, Cambridge and Medford stand with no victories and one defeat.

This week is expected by many who are following the work of the schoolboys to bring out some fine hockey and some changes in the league standing. Newton is expected to win from Somerville, which will cause a tie for first place and it is expected that some of the other teams will move up. The teams are all in better shape than they were at this time last week, as they have been able to get in several days of good practice.

WESLEYAN RELAY DATES

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Announcement has been made of the schedule of the Wesleyan relay and track teams. The dates are. Feb. 6, Columbia at Boston; 21, Brown at Hartford, 22, Bowdoin at Providence; April 28, Pennsylvania relay carnival, Philadelphia; May 6, Colgate at Middletown; 18, Williams at Williamstown.

BOSTON TENNIS AND RACQUET IS CLUB CHAMPION

Captures Massachusetts Squash Tennis League Title With 18 Games Won to Only Two Lost

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH TENNIS

Club	Won	Lost	P C
Tennis & Racquet Club	18	2	.900
Harvard Club	12	8	.600
Boston A. A.	10	10	.500
Union Boat Club	10	10	.500
Randolph Club	6	14	.300
Newton Center Club	4	16	.200

Boston Tennis and Racquet Club is today champion of the Massachusetts Squash Tennis League interclub series following its playing the Harvard Club of Boston to a tie match of two games each in the final match of the series Saturday on the courts of the Harvard Club. In all of its matches except that of Saturday the new chappions secured straight game victories and the defeat of M. Bartlett and C. Hutchins, two of the best players on the Tennis and Racquet Club team, at the hands of C. Frothingham and H. V. Greenough came as a big surprise. It was the first time that Hutchins had been defeated in some time.

The Harvard Club of Boston, champions last year, finished in second place with 12 victories and eight defeats. The 1915 champions did not show up as strongly as expected in the opening matches; but toward the end of the season played well. Boston Athletic Association and Union Boat Club finished tied for third place, each winning half of its games. Randolph Club finished fifth and Newton Center was last with only four victories. The results of Saturday's matches follow:

C. Frothingham, Harvard, defeated C. Hutchins, T. and R., 15—13, 15—13, 10—15, 18—16.

H. V. Greenough, Harvard, defeated M. Bartlett, T. and R., 15—11, 12—15—15—12, 15—11.

N. W. Cabot, T. and R., defeated A. L. Devens, Harvard, 15—11, 10—15, 15—9, 18—16.

F. M. Burnham, T. and R., defeated F. S. Kellogg, Harvard, 15—10, 15—9, 18—17.

W. A. Karl, B. A. A., defeated R. Wigglesworth, Randolph, 15—18, 16—15, 17—18, 18—15, 17—16.

R. A. Powers, B. A. A., defeated Mr. Henderson, Randolph, 15—11, 15—10, 15—11.

H. A. Gidney, B. A. A., defeated Mr. Mitchell, Randolph, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9.

Mr. Morgan, Randolph, defeated M. T. Whiting, B. A. A., 15—12, 15—12, 16—17, 15—11.

HAUGHTON AND STALLINGS MEET AT BRAVES FIELD

President P. D. Haughton and Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National League Baseball Club met at Braves field this morning in a conference which is expected to result in several changes being made in the Boston Braves' line-up before the season of 1916 begins.

Mr. Haughton arrived at the field at 10:15. It was 10:50 when Manager Stallings arrived, and after greeting the office force, the two went into conference which lasted until noon, when they left the park for the Copley-Plaza for luncheon.

Following the conference President Haughton announced that he had gone over the question of players with Manager Stallings and that a number of changes were to be made. He said that the baseball public would be much surprised when the changes were announced. He also stated that negotiations were now being carried on in an effort to secure the new players, but that no names would be mentioned until the deals were completed.

Manager Stallings expects to be in Boston some little time, as there is considerable to be done, and he plans to make this his last trip north until the club comes to open the championship season.

Following the conference and just before going to the Copley-Plaza President Haughton and Manager Stallings posed for some moving pictures.

CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEY NEARING FINALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is scheduled to continue today in the first annual championship tournament of the class B section of the National Squash Tennis Association. As the result of the matches played yesterday, Saturday and the one of Friday, four of the original players are left to compete for the title. Eight clubs are represented in the championship tourney and honors were fairly evenly divided in a series of matches that brought out a high standard of play.

The tournament is a feeder for the national class A championship, which is scheduled for the first week in February, and several of the contestants are expected to develop sufficient strength to warrant their entering the lists with the best squash tennis players in the country.

Judging from the playing of the opening day several men will enter the competition for the leading class honors. The contest between R. Abbott, Bridgeport University Club, and K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, easily held first place. Three hard games were played with Abbott winning. The defeat of Dr. H. Missell of Princeton, by A. M. Wolff of Columbia, was in the nature of a surprise.

COMMITTEES ON AMATEUR CODE IN JOINT MEETING

Propositions to Be Made at Annual Convention in New York March 4 Are Brought Out

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Propositions to be made at the annual convention of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, to be held here March 4, for the adoption of a new code of eligibility relative only to amateurs, were discussed at a joint meeting of the executive and advisory committees of that organization held here yesterday. The committees recommended the striking out of article 20 of the constitution, which covers the definition of an amateur, and the insertion in its place of the amateur rule, acts of disbarment and the pardoning power voted upon and approved at the sports conference held in this city during the final week of December.

With some changes in the phraseology the new rules are practically the same as those proposed at the last special meeting of these two committees. If the proposed change is adopted by the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., an amateur athlete, by obtaining permission from the faculty committee of his college, can compete against one or more persons ineligible, as an individual.

Another clause will permit an amateur to take part in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team on which there are one or more members who are receiving pay or financial benefits, by receiving permission from the proper faculty authority. This will give an amateur the right to play summer baseball without infringing the amateur rule.

A third clause deals with amateurs playing as members of a team against another team, one or more members of which are ineligible to compete as amateurs.

This will be permissible when the team competed against represents a well established organization and the contest or exhibition is in a generally recognized sport and either between groups of players participating at one time or consisting of a series of individual contests, which both as to number and character would constitute a generally recognized series of events. This would enable any college football team to play against Trinity, if last season's issue should again arise, and it also would govern baseball games between college and professional teams.

Where an amateur has ceased to be eligible through having committed an act through ignorance of the character and not the consequence thereof, the committee recommended that the executive committee shall have the power of relieving such a person of the effect of his commission when shown to its satisfaction that the act either was committed through inadvertence or error in a sport in which at the time there was no general competition by amateurs, or was made obligatory by military authority.

WILLIAMS RELAY MEN ARE WORKING OUT EVERY DAY

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Candidates for the Williams College relay team are working out daily on the board track at Weston field. Captain Hayes is the only veteran. A class relay event will be held with the object of getting a line on new men. Williams will compete at the annual B. A. A. indoor games as usual. Athletic Director Harry Seeley is in charge of the relay squad and he will also coach the track team, although Fred Daly will have supervision of both teams.

The latter is giving most of his attention to the basketball and hockey teams at present, while it has been practically settled that the question of securing a professional baseball coach to assist with the Williams nine this spring will rest entirely with the judgment of Daly.

Some of the almuni have expressed the view that the Williams nine would benefit by an extra coach for the pitchers and the name of John Chesbro, the former major league star who is now engaged in farming at Conway, not far from here, has been mentioned for the place.

BOWDOIN RELAY SQUAD IS FAST

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Coach John Magee announced Saturday the positions of the candidates for the Bowdoin College relay team, who have competed in their second trials against time. He stated that the team is much faster than it was at this time last year.

In the trials the men finished as follows: W. W. Simonton '18, L. Webber '16, C. H. Crosby '17, P. S. Turner '19, R. Pirnie '18, W. D. Ireland '16, L. C. Wyman '18, A. D. Holbrook '19, O. L. Hamlin '18, H. B. Mosher '19 and M. W. Hurlin '18.

PITCHER COLLINS QUITS BASEBALL

RUTLAND, Vt.—R. W. Collins, Boston American pitcher for six years, is out of baseball for good, according to a statement made at his farm in Colchester. Collins said his decision was final and intimated he would devote his entire time to the management of his valuable farm. He added he had been tendered a satisfactory 1916 contract by President Lannin.

39 TEAMS ENTER COLLEGE RIFLE SERIES OF 1916

Have Been Divided Into Three Divisions—Public Schools Are Also in Competition, Being Divided Into Three Sections

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That colleges and schools in the United States are interested in rifle competition is very evident following the announcement made here that no less than 39 college teams and 32 school teams have entered for the competition which started Saturday.

Each of the college teams will shoot on its home range, against a team shooting elsewhere. The scores of the five highest men on each team will constitute the record for the team. The regulations call for the use of .22 caliber rifles, each man shooting 20 shots prone at 50 feet. The 39 teams have been divided into three classes. The championship trophy will be awarded to the class A team having the highest score at the end of the competition, and medals will be given to the winning team. Medals also will be given to the winning team of class B and class C. The colleges in each class are:

Class A—Washington State College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, State University of Iowa, West Virginia University, Cornell University, United States naval academy, University of California, Norwich University, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Pennsylvania, University of Vermont.

Class B—University of Maine, Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, Notre Dame University, Princeton University, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Wisconsin, Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Nebraska, University of Michigan, University of Arizona, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, University of Idaho.

Class C—Lehigh University, Oregon Agricultural College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Connecticut Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State College, Iowa State College, Ohio State University, Johns Hopkins University, Williams College, Columbia University, College of St. Thomas.

Increased interest is shown this year in the Public School League. Of the 32 teams that have entered in this competition, there is an aggregate of 320 boys who will shoot for the championship trophy. The teams have been divided into three classes.

The boys will shoot on their home ranges against competing teams elsewhere. Ten boys compose each team, and the five highest scores of each team will count for the team's weekly record. Ten shots standing and 10 shots prone will be allowed each boy, and .22 caliber rifles will be used. The distance will be 50 feet and the regulation gallery competition target will be used. Judges appointed will witness each match. The high school teams entered are:

Class A—Iowa City, Iowa; Placer County, Auburn, Cal.; Portland, Me.; Manual Training, Washington, D. C.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Morris, New York city; Curtis, New Brighton, N. Y.; Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Md.; Ogden, Utah; Manual Training, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boys', Brooklyn, N. Y.; Northfield, Vt.

Class B—Warren, Pa.; Smith Academy Manual Training, St. Louis; Central, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Free Academy, Utica, N. Y.; Gilroy, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Stuyvesant, New York city; Commercial, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Commerce, New York city; Erasmus, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Brookline, Mass.

Class C—Crane Technical, Chicago; Central, Washington, D. C.; City College, Baltimore; Crosby, Waterbury, Conn.; Technical, Springfield, Mass.; Newark Valley, N. Y.; University, Laramie, Wyo.; Tyrona, Pa.; Burlington, Ia.; East Orange, N. J.

Washington State College, with 999 hits out of a possible 1000, led in the first of the series of matches. Michigan Agricultural College was second with 998 hits, and Cornell third with 993. Other high scores were: Massachusetts Agricultural College 992, Norwich University 992, West Virginia University 989, University of Pennsylvania 981, Notre Dame 980, University of Illinois 980, University of California 975, University of Vermont 972.

All of these clubs are in class A. except Notre Dame, which is in class B.

Washington State College was high club in class A, Notre Dame in class B and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 945, in class C.

CHESS MASTERS TO OPEN TOURNEY THIS AFTERNOON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the players and officers of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters tournament, held yesterday at the Hotel Ansonia, the congress was formally opened and the pairings made for the several rounds of the contest, which will begin at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club this afternoon. H. N. Phillips, president of the tournament, presided.

He sketched the history of the forthcoming tournament, which, he said, was conceived as a jubilee congress in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization. All the players were present with the exception of Janowski of Paris. Numbers were drawn and from these the pairings were made.

MANAGER STALLINGS IN BOSTON

Manager G. T. Stallings of the Boston National league baseball club arrived in Boston this morning for a conference with President P. D. Haughton of the club.

THE HOME FORUM

Home

I know a spot between three ancient trees,
A solitude of green and grassy shade,
Where the tall roses, naked to the knees,
In that deep shadow wade,
Whose rippled coolness drips from bough to bough,
And bathes the world's vexation from my brow.

The gnarled limbs spring upward airy-free,
And from their perfect arch they scarcely swerve,
Like spouted fountains from a dark, green sea
So beautiful they curve,—
Motionless fountains, slumbering in mid-air,
With spray of shadows falling everywhere.

Here the Sun comes not like the king of day,
To rule his own, but hesitant, afraid,
Forbears his scepter's golden length to lay
Across the inviolate shade,
And wraps the broad space like a darkened tent,
With many a quivering shaft of splendor rent.

. . . . . .

No garrulous company is here, but books—
Earth's best men taken at their best—books used,
With dark-edged paths, and penciled margin-strokes,
Where friends have paused and mused,
And here and there beneath the noticed lines,
Faint zigzag marks like little trailing vines. . . .

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Theodore Parker Held Audiences by His Earnestness

As a preacher he generally read from a manuscript, having few gestures, the most characteristic being the raising and falling of the hand. His voice was not musical, but his eyes were searching. . . . He held his audiences by the earnestness of his thought. A plain man who heard him once asked, "Is that Theodore Parker? You told me he was a remarkable man; but I understood every word he said." His language was simple and his illustrations direct, his style sometimes being epigrammatic and occasionally relieved by poetical passages which could hardly escape being called fine writing. He cared more for what he said than for the way in which he said it.—Daniel Dulaney Addison.

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Franklin's House in Craven Street, London

In the year 1757 Benjamin Franklin made one of his visits to England. The event is referred to in his autobiography, which ends at the moment of his arrival. A later, unfinished, note deals very briefly with some of the incidents of the visit, but the detailed account of this visit has to be sought in the various lives by other writers.

It was on the 27th of July, after he had journeyed from the little town of Falmouth, and had stayed to view Stonehenge, and Lord Pembroke's great house and gardens at Wilton, that he arrived in London. Immediately on his arrival he went, he tells us, to the lodging provided for him by Mr. Charles, and then on to visit Dr. Fothergill. This lodging was in Craven street, a little street running from the Strand to the river immediately east of Northumberland House. A few years earlier Craven street had been known as Spur Alley, but Lord Craven, to whom the property belonged, had abolished the old designation, and given the street his own name. It was not a very remarkable street, nor was it a distinguished street historically, its most celebrated inhabitant having been James Smith, one of the authors of "Rejected Addresses."

In Franklin's time the street was mainly occupied by solicitors, whose presence there gave point to a well known couplet by Smith himself. Here, at Number 7, the house of a certain Mrs. Stevenson, he made his home during the visit to England. He was accompanied by his son, and in the intervals of his business the two made expeditions to the old Northamptonshire home of the family at Ecton, and even as far north as Scotland, a journey, as Lord Macaulay puts it, in his time, of a winter's day, but which in Franklin's time was one of many days by stage coach, and of some danger from highwaymen. Today the hand of the builder is heavy on Craven street. Half a century ago the great house which the Percys had inhabited for three centuries was torn down to make room for a new street to the Embankment. Charing Cross station, with its hideous bridge across the river, has been tumbled down where once the gardens of the Strand houses were, immediately to the other side of Craven street. The battle of Trafalgar had not then been fought, and Trafalgar Square, with its Nelson column, did not exist, when, issuing from the Strand end of the street, Franklin took his way to visit his innumerable friends. It was the London of the Old Charley, the London of pebble-paved streets, and sidewalks cut off by the posts which Dr. Johnson was wont to tap. It was the London through whose streets the great coaches, in whose interiors the owners were almost lost, jolted over the stones; and in one of these that terrible Cornet of Horse, now My Lord Chatham, was wont to come to visit Franklin, and plan with him their efforts to bring an end to the suicidal policy of King and government in America. On other days Franklin himself would drive down to Mr. Pitt's own great house, at Hayes, a more dangerous drive even, perhaps, than the journey to Scotland, for here it was necessary to cross Black Heath, that stand and deliver territory of Jimmy Abershaw and other gentlemen of his profession. Craven street, the old Craven street, is disappearing rapidly. One by one the old stately Georgian houses are being pulled down and the house breakers' had their picks in the bricks of Number 7 a little more than a year ago. No doubt the famous commemorative plaque between the two windows will adorn in the future a new Number 7. It will, however, be a new house, looking into a street that Franklin never knew, and issuing on to surroundings he never dreamed of.

OUR REFUGE AND STRENGTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTWITHSTANDING the belief that human beings have in material force, it is not uncommon for many of them to admit the possibility of spiritual power. Mankind, at least so far as external appearance goes, seems convinced that it has to seek refuge and protection to a very large extent in and through matter. Take the case of a man living in the civilized world of today; from the cradle onwards he is hedged around by, wrapped up in, all manner of conceivable material safeguards. The care bestowed upon him in this way induces in his consciousness the conviction of the necessity of such and also the fear that serious results may follow if he puts any limit to their use. So much has the belief in the protecting power of so-called material things been accepted by the race, that there is practically no end to the devices and expediencies which are used to shield the lives, to protect the health, and to preserve the property of men. So long as men continue to look upon what is called matter as they do, just so long will this condition of suffering servitude persist.

Spiritual sense has always been present to tell humanity that there is a power which is not material. Sometimes it has been heard almost as a faint whisper; at other times it has been heard as if it were an audible voice. In every age and in every clime spiritual sense has declared the existence of the power which acts, not through material law, but through spiritual law. The revelation was particularly clear to certain members of the race of the Hebrews. Moses, for example, felt himself in the presence of God in the desert, and his spiritual understanding at times was so clear that he is said to have spoken with God and to have obtained direction from the divine Mind whereby he was enabled to return to the land of the Pharaohs and rescue the children of Israel from the slavery of the brickfields. It was the same understanding that gave him the wisdom to lead the people across the Red Sea and during their forty years' wandering in the wilderness, feeding and sustaining them the while. Perceiving the corruption of their ways, the sins which beset them, the waywardness of their hearts, Moses, through the illumined consciousness which the same spiritual understanding of Principle gave him, formulated the Ten Commandments, which persist unto this day as the moral refuge and strength of honorable living.

Every one of the Hebrew prophets recognized that in God lay their refuge and strength. And in their own way, each after his own individuality, they instructed the mass of the people concerning that of which they were assured. In Isaiah there occurs a very significant saying: "When the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, . . . there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain." The passage indicates that the tabernacle, under which men shall shelter, will be erected after the washing away of erroneous thoughts. Now the book of Isaiah is reckoned among the most prophetical of the books of the Bible. Throughout its pages there constantly occur references to the coming of the Christ. When Jesus the Christ began his work on earth he identified himself with the references to the Messiah to be found in Isaiah. And there is no doubt at all but that Christ Jesus revealed God to men as God had never been revealed before. He taught that God was Truth or Spirit; and what this knowledge of Truth could do was evidenced by the healings which took place on those who came before him. For centuries just what exactly Christ Jesus' teachings meant was lost to the world. It was not until Christian Science restated them that the wonderful revelation of the Master stood openly before the world again in all its simplicity.

Now, what does Christian Science emphasize of the Master's message? That God, Truth, is infinite; that God, Mind or Spirit, is infinite. These facts about God every Christian acquiesces in readily enough, at least superficially. But the force of Mrs. Eddy's discovery lies in no small degree in the deductions drawn from them. If Truth, Mind, or Spirit, be infinite, then the unlikeness of Truth has no real existence; the seeming opposite of Spirit, called matter, has no real existence. Natural scientists have theorized concerning the phenomenal from the famous days of early Greek speculation until the present. But never a one of the theories can assure you that certainty has been attained. The explanations theoretically given of matter are like the will-o'-the-wisp, which dances away from you over its insecure territory, even as you are about to put your hand on its illusive glitter. Who can tell how long the ion will last till it also becomes disintegrated—in theory! All this uncertainty is explained by Christian Science. "Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error." (Science and Health, p. 468.)

Have men, then, been putting their faith in that which is not substantial at all? Have men been seeking for refuge and strength in that which has, after all, no reality? That is precisely what Christian Science tells them they have been doing. A complete change in their ways of looking upon existence will have to take place before they gain the true sense of refuge and strength. "Mortals must find refuge in Truth" Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 83) "in order to escape the error of these latter days. Nothing is more antagonistic to Christian Science than a blind belief without understanding, for such a belief hides Truth and builds on error." Looking towards a limited deity, to a being of moods, whims and passions like their own, mortals will never feel secure. God has to be spiritually understood as the divine Principle of creation, as infinite Truth, Life, Love, and as such recognized as the only real power that exists. In proportion as a man loses his faith in matter by the spiritual understanding which Christian Science gives of the true nature of God, he drops the false material sense of protection and power, and gains instead the genuine appreciation of refuge and strength. It is a simple question of knowledge, accurate knowledge of Truth. "Have faith in God," may quite legitimately be rendered, "Put your trust in Truth"; and this trust grows with every proof one gets of Truth's omnipotence.

The Prince of Orange and Dutch Union

In a page headed "Necessity of Union" Motley throws light on the ideals of the Prince of Orange in his great work for the Dutch republic. We read:

"He maintained, with reason, that the government of the Netherlands was a representative constitutional government, under the hereditary authority of the King. To recover this constitution, to lift up these down-trodden rights, he sets before them most vividly the necessity of union. 'Tis impossible,' he said, 'that a chariot should move evenly having its wheels unequally proportioned; and so must a confederation be broken to pieces if there be not an equal obligation on all to tend to a common purpose.' Union, close, fraternal, such as became provinces of a common origin and with similar laws, could alone save them. Union against a common tyrant to save a common fatherland. Union, by which differences of opinion should be tolerated, in order that a million of hearts should beat for a common purpose, a million hands work out, invincibly, a common salvation. 'Tis hardly necessary,' he said, 'to use many words in recommendation of union. Disunion has been the cause of all our woes. There is no remedy, no hope, save in the bonds of friendship. Let all particular disagreements be left to the states-general, in order that with one heart and one will we may seek the disenthralment of the fatherland from the tyranny of strangers.'

"The first step to a thorough union among all the provinces was the arrangement of a closer connection between the now isolated states of Holland and Zeeland on the one side and their fifteen sisters on the other. The Prince professed the readiness of those states, which he might be said to represent in his single person, to draw as closely as possible to the bonds of fellowship. It was almost superfluous for him to promise his own ready cooperation. 'Nothing remains to us,' said he, 'but to discard all jealousy and distrust. Let us, with a firm resolution and a common accord, liberate these lands from the stranger. Hand to hand let us accomplish a just and general peace. As for myself, I present to you, with very good affection, my person and all which I possess, assuring you that I shall regard all my labors and pains in times which are past well bestowed if God now grant me grace to see the desired end. That this end will be reached, if you hold fast your resolution and take to heart the means which God presents to you, I feel to be absolutely certain.'

"Such were the tenor and the motives of the documents which he scattered broadcast at this crisis. They were addressed to the estates of nearly every province. Those bodies were urgently implored to appoint deputies to a general congress, at which a close and formal union between Holland and Zeeland with the other provinces might be effected. . . . His eloquence and energy were not without effect. In the course of the autumn, deputies were appointed from the greater number of the provinces to confer with the representatives of Holland and Zeeland in a general congress. The place appointed for the deliberations was the city of Ghent."

Nature's Jewels

In her book, "By Land and by Water" Ella Fuller Maitland pays a warm tribute to nature's gems. She describes drawing aside the curtains at night, and letting the radiance of the white moon flood the floor of her home in Cornwall.

"Where the waves broke upon the shore, the moonlight turned the rippling waters to quicksilver. The night was steeped in silvery, crystal light. The sky, the hills, the water were of no palpable color; but shone as with a dim, pale radiance of their own. Far away the lights of the great ships in the harbor glittered; and near to the shore, where we know the land by day as St. Just-in-Roseland, a solitary golden light flashed and gleamed.

"There was no sound to break the stillness, except now and again the cry of a curlew.

"By and by something moved on the lawn beneath the shadowy branches of the apple trees and I saw a little rabbit, alone in the moonlight, nibbling the daisied, dew-spangled grass.

"I sat for a long while by the window. . . .

"I was roused from my reverie at last by the brilliancy of the moonlit dewdrops which sparkled everywhere.

"The garden was drenched in dew and the dewdrops gleamed as brightly, I thought, as diamonds might.

"The rings I always wear were lying upon a table close to my side; and I held the diamonds, of which they are composed, near to a dew-drenched branch of wistaria.

"The moonlit dewdrops bore the comparison well. They shone with a gem-like luster. Perhaps the dewdrops had not the fire of the old Brazilian diamonds in my rings; but their brilliancy equaled the brilliancy of rose-diamonds.

"It occurred to me to submit moonstones next to the same conditions. Moonstones, set with diamonds, are more lovely and mysterious by moonlight than by sunlight, I thought. Then I held another long chain—a strand set with pearls as well as diamonds, in the light. The pearls held their own, and shone with pure pale radiance in the rays of the moon."

The Builder of the Great Wall of China

"There is a Great Wall of China. So much the geographies tell everybody; but they do not make it clear whether it is built of china, or why it is, or how long it is, or how long it has been. There is developing a Panama Canal," wrote Dr. William Edgar Geil a few years ago in his "Great Wall of China," "and the journals are in ecstasy because a few billion cubic yards of earth are being moved. There was no steam machinery to build the Wall, yet General Grant estimated that it took as much work as would have built all our railroads, all our canals, and nearly all our cities. We have an ignorance about China almost as colossal as the land."

"Chin took a liberal view of education," the writer continues, "and was anti-classic. He destroyed the old books, and so encouraged one of his generals to invent a new style of writing, which brought books within the reach of all, both to compose and to read. This was the Chin who built the Wall. He defended his country, he unified it, he reformed its education. He stands pre-eminent in the same class with Peter the Great, Alfred the Great, Bismarck. Only these men of heroic mold too often stunt originality in others, so that no successor arises to carry on their work. Chin was great enough to know himself great, to proclaim himself great: The Only First! He was equal to at least two men, so began his allocutions 'We.' Nowadays every petty journalist counts himself one, and his press another, so that they talk as We."

"High-pointed nose, slit eyes, pigeon breast, wolf voice, tiger heart, stingy, cringing, graceless, is the Chinese historian's description of the mighty man who conceived the idea of the Great Wall of China. In fact, however, he was one of the greatest 'hustlers' the world has ever known," the writer goes on in a subsequent chapter, "despite the very uncomplimentary remarks of the harsh historian Ssu-ma Ch'ien, translated literally above from the Imperial History of China.

"It has been sagely remarked that this long structure, called by the Chinese scholars the Wanlich'ang Ch'eng, or Wall of Ten Thousand Miles, could be clearly defined by the mysterious Man-in-the-Moon, if such an individual exist and if he is endowed with the same faculties which we possess. This alone should make it a most distinguished object. Viewing the character and performances of Chin at an interval of twenty-one hundred years, we observe impressions, depressions, and expressions more marked on the country and people of China by this Emperor than could possibly be made by the Great Wall on the lunar citizen at a distance an hundred times as great in miles as the number of years we look back over in the contemplation of Chin Shih Huang. It was a fine attempt of his to obliterate all previous records and start the world afresh. Chin had no Gatling guns, men-of-war, powder or steam." This Emperor, as Mr. Geil sets forth, lived two hundred years before the Christian era and at the time "when Hamilcar and Hannibal went to Spain and the Punic Wars broke out upon Europe."

"He changed the whole face of the country. His taste for public achievements impelled him to do prodigious works which can be most favorably compared with the grand Works of Egypt. 'Many objects which were in bronze, and others in gold, were of such weight, that some of his successors deemed it a considerable task to remove them from one city to another.' These statues and other monuments were destined to adorn the superb palace that had been built at his capital.

"But the Chinese of his day objected to such magnificence, when the books of antiquity recommended simplicity in all departments. They quoted multitudinous examples of princes who had behaved themselves differently from the reckless, feckless Chin. 'The monarch, in a fit of irritation, in order to destroy the remembrance of these ancient sovereigns who were quoted continually by the learned as a reproach to his pomp, resolved to burn all the books.' And, as the reins of government were entirely in his hands, he decided to reward himself, and abolished the title of King, and used Emperor instead; and as his disregard and contempt of the past increased, he proclaimed himself Shih Huang Ti, or Chin The Only First."

The Hermit Thrush

Hushed are the songs that made their day's delight.
Long since the White-Throat whistled his good-night.
No nested note is heard
From any leaf-hid bird,
Nor rustle of a night moth's wing,
Nor stir of smallest living thing.
The stillness deepeneth,
With everywhere a sense
Of something in suspense,
As though the listening forest held its breath
For a yet unspoken word.

Then on the silence falls a fluted sound,
Melodious, full and round,
Flooding the mossy solitudes,
As from the topmost height of clustering firs
The high-priest of the woodland choristers
Outpours his threefold chant of threefold interludes. . . .

—Grace Denio Litchfield, in the North American Review.

Macaulay

"There are not many deities who find a place in every Pantheon or are represented by attributes in every system of monotheism. But of these is Nemesis; and of Nemesis I do not hesitate to proclaim myself a devout and fearful worshiper. The great name which stands at the head of this paper," Prof. George Saintsbury says in one of his essays, "is perhaps in literary history something of an example of her power. Such a hero-of-Dr.-Smiles, such a 'Selfelpista' (as the Italians, I believe, call it), has never been known since the lucky literary men of the Age of Anne, whom he himself described in some of his boldest and most effective strokes. Macaulay, though not low born, was born quite in the middle class; he inherited nothing worth speaking of; and he did not devote himself to any of the ordinary paying professions."

"From almost his earliest manhood," the writer continues, "Macaulay's life was a sort of cascade of fallings on his feet. He came just at the period when clear, brilliant, confident and rather shallow review-writing was at its best paid and most honored apogee. He came at a time when there were still rotten boroughs to bring forward a young man of talent, and when a young man of talent could make his position sure by denouncing the rotten boroughs on which he had risen. In the Reform Bill debates there was no young man of anything like his talent on the other side, and the one young or youngish man who would have been too much for him in position and natural eloquence, as well as a fair match for him in scholarship and knowledge, Stanley, was by historical accident on the same side. In society he coincided with the period of breakfasts, and belonged to a party in which there was nobody to match him as talker except Sydney Smith. . . . When it was necessary to provide for himself solidly, the least troublesome and most paying of all appointments left for any one to obtain came his way. He stayed in India long enough to pick up a competence, . . . He came home and settled down to his own ideal life: a little politics, a great deal of historic literature, and as much society as he chose, without any obligations of family estate or office to force more on him. His great history fell on the very nick of time to suit its merits, and the famous twenty thousand pound cheque symbolized at once those merits and their rewards."

"I still think that, on any subject which Macaulay has touched," the writer says in his concluding essay, "his survey is unsurpassable for giving a first bird's-eye view, and for creating interest in the matter. Of course, for those readers who have what is called 'the faith of the charcoal burner,' who must be permitted to repose absolute implicit reliance on every detail of the narrative, every clause of the creed set before them, or who else will be miserable, Macaulay is the most dangerous of all possible guides. But it must be an exceedingly moderate intelligence which does not pretty quickly perceive the classes and kinds of subject on which he is to be taken with grains of salt, an exceedingly sluggish and clumsy intellect which cannot apply these grains with sufficient discretion."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1916

EDITORIALS

Patience With Mexico

LEGISLATORS in Congress and journalists throughout the United States are under obligations to be calm and discreet at this hour of strain and stress arising from violent acts of Villa and his lieutenants in the state of Chihuahua in Mexico. The state department having laid before General Carranza a statement of the facts and a formal request for punitive action, promptly and efficiently carried out, he has pledged his word so to act, for he has more reasons than anyone else can have for wishing to put an end to such lawlessness and barbarity. This fact must enter into consideration of the case, if justice is to be done. Moreover, it must be remembered that Chihuahua is a region where consular influence, shaped at Washington, has steadily been cast against Americans venturing on resumption of mining and other industries until the activities of the banditti had been effectively challenged and suppressed.

The debate in the United States Senate and the resolutions introduced in both houses of Congress indicate clearly that, prompted by a variety of motives, all the critics of the Mexican policy of the administration are willing to utilize this evidence of Villa's character and cunning as a factional leader, and this proof of Carranza's thus far incomplete political power, as an opportunity to denounce the government policy and to press their demands for use of force by the United States in solving the problem. This is a method which some of the critics have desired from the day that Porfirio Diaz ceased to govern, and for which they have never ceased to argue. Certain interests and their spokesmen in Congress may be counted on to make turbid the waters on every possible occasion. They expect to profit pecuniarily or politically by intervention of the United States, and they evidently give little thought to what it involves, so long as their ends are gained.

Among a different set of critics the opposition arises from distaste for what to them seems indifference to the "honor" of the United States and disinclination longer to permit what they regard as national humiliations. In this attitude of criticism senators and congressmen are now backed by a former President of the United States and by some recently framed formal utterances of conventions and conferences of the Republican and Progressive parties. Evidence increases indicating that, whatever may follow from this latest flaring up of feeling, the pros and cons of the attitude of the United States toward Mexico, since Madero's day, are to be debated with lively interest in the coming presidential campaign.

But whatever the motives back of the demand for an immediate radical change of policy toward Mexico, the plan has not met with the President's or the cabinet's favor. The administration plans to give Carranza the best chance he can possibly have to prove his mettle. As for Congress, we hope it has a controlling body of moderates of all parties, who will stand for still further forbearance with a nation that is finding itself after an era of ceaseless exploitation of the many by the few; and that cannot with justice be held to standards of law and order such as are rightly imposed by public opinion upon nations with a different history of land tenure, relations of church and state, and assimilation of aboriginal races. At any rate, these moderates will, we think, demand that when a radical change of policy comes it must be based on proved incapacity of the best elements of the Mexican democracy, and not on the revengeful acts of a guerrilla chieftain, whose course symbolizes the worst aspects of national affairs. The present is no time to "see red," or to play petty partisan politics, or to promote ulterior ends of other nations or private group interests. There are international phases of the situation, known to the state department and to some senators, that should make it impossible for any of the latter to hesitate for a moment between standing for peace and good will, and against present armed intervention. Not for the act of a mountain bandit in a region where warnings had been given to Americans, should a policy of dealing with Mexico be given up which has decidedly altered the suspicious attitude of the Iberian republics toward the United States, and has helped to make a rapprochement of the Americas possible. The wise policy for the United States, we feel sure, is not intervention, but aid to the de facto government of Mexico in making its moral authority respected throughout the regions now given over to anarchy.

Catalan Regionalist Movement

RECENT dispatches from Barcelona telling of increased activity in the Catalan Regionalist movement are particularly instructive at the present moment. Spain has managed, so far, to maintain her neutrality in the present struggle, but the Spanish government, like the governments of practically every other neutral country, has had a difficult task to restrain the vigorous partisanship of large sections of the population.

In Catalonia, however, the great upheaval which the war has occasioned so generally has taken an unusual, though, to those who knew Spain, not at all an unexpected shape. It has given fresh impetus to the determination, long held by many Catalonians, to secure the independence of their country from Spain. Catalonia, of course, which is now divided into the four provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida and Gerona, has for many long years been a sore trouble to the authorities at Madrid. If there was ever a strike or a movement of any kind against authority, religious or secular, men have become accustomed, through long habit, to look to Barcelona for its origin. It has been for many years the headquarters of the socialist and republican movement; it was here that Ferrer did most of his work, and it is the stronghold of the anticlerical movement. The Catalan, of course, has always held himself distinct from the Spaniard. His language has a close affinity for the Provençal and he differs in dress and in many customs from his purely Spanish neighbors. Catalonia has had a varied history. It was one of the first districts of Spain to be conquered and settled by the Romans, and, after the Romans, the country was successively overrun by the Goths and Alans, the Arabs, the troops of Charlemagne and then by Louis the Pious of Aquitaine. By him it was placed under the control of independent Frankish lords, and since that time it has alternated between independence of and annexation to Spain.

According to the latest information, the leaders of the regionalist movement are concentrating attention on the language question, and the demands are nothing if not whole-hearted. They demand the appointment of a commission charged with the protection and spread of the language; that the teaching of the Catalan dialect shall be made compulsory in the public schools; that appointment shall be made of professors of the language in the universities and normal schools; that a perfect knowledge of the language shall be required as a necessary qualification for the holding of any public office, and that the use of the language in all affairs, public and private, shall be officially recognized.

It is difficult, of course, in the case of a movement of this kind to judge how far it has any effective following amongst the great mass of the people. The Catalan, however, has never ceased to demand his independence, and to insist upon his right to it. The revival and study of his language, moreover, during the last few decades has certainly led to a very strong revival of what may be called the local spirit.

Call for an Inquiry and Test

THE recent advance in the wholesale price of gasoline from 11 to 23 cents a gallon opens wide to the United States government an excellent opportunity to determine definitely and conclusively whether it is potent or helpless in the presence of private monopoly. It is common knowledge that while competition was rife in the oil-producing industry during 1914 and a large part of 1915, the price of gasoline declined steadily. Not only the independent companies but the so-called "trust" combinations were able to sell the fluid to all users at satisfactory prices. It is knowledge equally common that at a certain point the price began to ascend, among independents as well as among agents of the trust, and that the ascension has been steady for months. There are prospects now that the price will go to 28 or 30 cents unless the controlling factors shall decide that the consumer can be dealt with better by keeping the price at 25 cents or a little below that figure.

Speculation along this line is, however, of no consequence. The important thing is that the oil monopoly, apparently, is again in the saddle, that it dominates production, that it dictates prices in defiance of the Sherman law, under the provisions of which monopoly in oil production and sale was declared illegal by the decision of the supreme court of the United States on May 15, 1911. From all appearances, the oil monopolists are today, as boldly as at any time in the last fifteen years, subjecting the users of certain of their products, especially gasoline, to an exorbitant and illegal tariff. To all appearances they have practically set at naught the command that they dissolve and remain dissolved, and are proceeding on the assumption that the court's decision has ceased to deserve remembrance or respect.

Now, it will serve no good purpose, no purpose of value to the public, if the government, through the judiciary department, shall await in this instance observance of all the formalities attendant upon the entering of complaint. The attorney-general need only inquire after the manner pursued by the ordinary citizen in search of information. The facts cannot elude him. They are self-evident. Notwithstanding the natural resources of the country in oil, notwithstanding the ability of wells to produce, notwithstanding production, the price of gasoline has been advanced in a short period 12 cents a gallon wholesale, an increase that means the exploitation of the consumer and the enrichment of the monopolists by hundreds of millions of dollars.

It will be purely nonsensical for the government to proceed in this matter with conventional sedateness. If illegal practices are being resumed by the oil monopolists, there should be no more ceremony attending the apprehension of the oil monopolists than there is in the arrest of anyone else. The point is that resumption of monopolistic practices in the oil trade means defiance of the law, defiance of the public, defiance of the government. The national Legislature has enacted the necessary laws for the protection of the public; the courts have interpreted them; it remains only for those intrusted with their enforcement to execute them, and to perform their function swiftly. Let it be determined at once whether this is a government of the people or of the oil barons.

The Indian Postoffice Loan

A GOOD deal of discussion has taken place in India in regard to the comparative failure of the recent government loan. The loan has come to be known as the postoffice loan, owing to the fact that an attempt was made to interest the small capitalists by issuing postoffice coupons under conditions specially advantageous to depositors in postoffice savings banks. As stated in our recent dispatches from Calcutta, the final settlement in regard to the loan has now been made, and shows a very indifferent result. The original loan was for 45,000,000 rupees, and the total sum realized was less than 4,500,000 rupees.

The government's conduct of the whole matter has been vigorously and adversely criticized by a section of the Anglo-Indian press. This is notably the case with the Statesman, which insists that the failure is largely due to the unbusinesslike and unattractive manner in which the loan was presented. In the east such considerations have very much more weight, of course, than in the west, but we would be inclined to attach much more importance to the other contention of the Statesman, that the comparatively high minimum of the subscription, namely, a hundred rupees, precluded the participation in the loan of very large numbers of small investors. If, as it was very justly pointed out, it was thought advisable in France and England, where the average earning of the people is very much higher than in India, to fix a minimum as low as 5 francs or 5 shillings, the natural inference would be that some such policy were even more advisable in India.

When all the weight, however, has been given to these considerations which can be given, there remains yet another which, up to now, has been accorded comparatively little attention, but which undoubtedly deserves careful thought, namely, the question of hoarded wealth in India. Everywhere in the east the custom, at one time almost universal, of hoarding money is still common, and vast quantities of wealth are undoubtedly thus lying idle in India. The history of banking, notable in its early days, shows how difficult it is to break down the belief that the safest place for money is in a napkin buried in the ground. It is almost certain that if some means of tapping this great source of wealth could be devised, a great deal might be done for India without increasing the outside indebtedness of the country. One of the curious anomalies, of course, is that the small capitalist in the Indian village, in spite of all efforts that have been made to break down the monopoly by cooperation, can still obtain quite unreasonably high interest for his money.

The whole matter is one calling for enlightenment, and it can scarcely be doubted that, as the Indian comes to discover that it is possible to obtain funds at a very much lower interest than that demanded by the Bania, it will help, not only to the banishment of the Bania's extortionate trade, but will in time effect a release of the hoarded wealth of the country.

He Stood and Sat Before Kings

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the man who said, among scores of things that have stood the test of human experience, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety," was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 210 years ago today. His father, Josiah Franklin, was a tallow-chandler of English birth, his mother a daughter of Peter Folger of Nantucket. The former may not have been a remarkable man, but upon the statement of America's foremost philosopher he was just the kind of a father Benjamin Franklin should have had. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business?" the tallow-chandler was fond of quoting to the fifteenth of his seventeen children, "he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men." In his book of precepts and examples, written for guidance of his son, but constituting in reality one of the world's greatest biographies, Benjamin Franklin, recording his father's use of the proverb referred to remarks: "I from thence considered industry as a means of obtaining wealth and distinction, which encouraged me, tho' I did not think that I should ever literally 'stand before kings,' which, however, has since happened; for I have stood before five, and even had the honor of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner."

To how great a degree Josiah Franklin's familiar use of this single proverb influenced the career of the one genius in his extraordinary family, may be inferred from the sayings of Franklin that have been accepted the world over for more than a century and a half. "God helps them that help themselves," he wrote for Poor Richard's Almanac in 1757, "Plow deep while sluggards sleep," he added, pursuing the same thought, and he followed these precepts up with "Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today," "He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing," "A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, keep his nose to the grindstone," "Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," "Remember that time is money," and "Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than kings and parliaments. If we can get rid of the former, we may easily bear the latter."

We have revealed to us in these passages the ruling impulse of Franklin's career, the desire to be independent, to be free of the shackles that he discovered were binding and arresting the energies and stunting the possibilities of those about him. The printer's apprentice was no more disposed than the patriot ambassador in later years to acknowledge servitude to any material condition. From the moment, almost, that he was thrown upon his own resources he realized the necessity of getting down to basic things in order that he might build on sure foundations. "A little neglect may breed mischief," he wrote; "for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost," a passage into which is condensed all of the philosophy that has been elaborated in modern libraries upon political economy, efficiency, preparedness and kultur.

It has been a very difficult, if not an impossible, matter to fix a suitable classification for Benjamin Franklin, and, as a consequence, we see him indexed under "Printer," "Publisher," "Editor," "Philosopher," "Statesman," "Diplomat," "Inventor," "Wit," "Economist," "Politician." He is compelling attention in one place by his marvelous knowledge of physics; his humor in another place enchains the interest of world history-makers; he sets men laughing, and, anon, some of the most serious minded and ablest representatives of the governments to which he finds himself accredited are "wonderfully impressed" by his simplicity, dignity and wisdom. He won friends, adherents, champions for the country that had learned to trust his integrity and sense to any length, by holding fast to the doctrine that there never can be compromise with evil. It was his lifelong conviction that God governs the universe by His providence, and that "the most acceptable service we render him is doing good to his other children." Franklin was trusted because he was immovably honest, and his country was respected abroad for its ambassador's sake.

Notes and Comments

THE withdrawal of the privilege of the reserved seat, an action recently taken on British railways as temporary measure, makes a break in a custom which has obtained right through from the old coaching days. In the coach, as in the railway carriage, certain seats were much sought after, and even the "outsiders," who, until 1767, had no seats provided for them, but had to cling on by the luggage as best they could, had, of course, a favorite "wedge." It was in 1767 that a basket, called the "conveniency," began to be attached to the back of the coach for half-price passengers, and even in the conveniency there were no doubt favorite seats, secured in devious ways.

A RECENT letter of Lady Carlisle to the huntsman of Lord Middleton's hounds is deserving of notice. Lady Carlisle forbids hunting on her estate at Castle Howard in Yorkshire. There is now a feeling of duty laid upon us all, Lady Carlisle writes, to put an end to unnecessary expenditure, and to use every means to safeguard and to increase the food production of the country. It has been insisted in many quarters that the present war will witness the cessation of many things which it will be found impossible to revive at the coming of peace. It will be interesting if Lady Carlisle's letter should prove to be the beginning of the end of fox hunting.

TORONTO'S mayor recently stood on the steps of city hall awaiting events. He is not so mature in aspect as he is in years and experience, and, illustrated journalism to the contrary notwithstanding, his face is not known to every citizen of the city, though he has twice been elected its mayor. Seeing a possible recruit two sergeants approached his honor and, said one: "How about you, young man? Wouldn't you like to start the New Year right?" "Don't you know who I am?" replied the mayor. "No," said the sergeant, adding, "Does that matter?" Of course it didn't matter, so far as starting the New Year right went. A right start is the thing most desired by a conscientious public official. But the mayor was not for enlisting. So he revealed his identity. But even this did not daunt the sergeant. He still had his persuasive word.

LOUISIANA feels specially kindly toward Illinois now because there has been surrendered to ladies of New Orleans a flag captured during the civil war by Illinois soldiers, a flag that the ladies of New Orleans gave to Andrew Jackson in 1814, and that floated on the ramparts of the city when he won his battle against the British. The "Pelican Banner," as it still is called, seems to have disappeared until the war between the states, and then it was flung to the breeze by Confederates and followed by them until lost in battle. What Illinois has done Massachusetts did formally soon after the civil war closed. Charles Sumner urged return of Confederate battle flags as a matter of courtesy and justice. Massachusetts at first rejected his counsel, but she soon repented, withdrew her censure, and took his advice.

MAYOR THOMAS B. SMITH of Philadelphia approves without hesitation a motion made by the Public Ledger recently to the effect that the city hall be illuminated nightly, instead of on holidays only, as has heretofore been the case. At the same time the mayor issued an order to the municipal electrical bureau to "do it right away." Philadelphia is a proper subject for felicitation in this connection, not only because hereafter it is to have its city hall illuminated nightly, but because the matter of bringing the illumination about was accomplished without red tape, complications or delays. Many good things might be done for and in a municipality if only they might be done without waiting until the desire for them had faded from public thought. In other words, the way to illuminate is to illuminate.

A MAN with his A. B. degree from Princeton and his LL. B. degree from the Harvard law school may now vote for overseers of Harvard, with the same rights and powers as a Harvard A. B. In other words the bars are all down and the university franchise is a right enjoyed by recipients of requisite degrees for work done in any department of the university. The question is not as formerly, "Were you academically born at Harvard College?" but "Have you won proper recognition from the university of your choice?" The evolution of this alumni right, from the days when it was denied in toto and when the Massachusetts Legislature elected the board of overseers, down to this culminating vote of the Harvard corporation, is a record of fear of the adopted son finally defeated by trust. Grudgingly, bit by bit, the policy with most faith in it has won.

DIFFICULTIES of selecting and retaining college and university presidents are so many and so acute now that the lot of trustees and regents is far from enviable. Their future is even more forbidding. The professors' trades union has 1400 members already, many of them of major rank in the academic world. It has the formal blessing of the three largest and weightiest of the scholastic organizations. It has formally adopted a platform explicitly defining the contractual terms under which trustees, presidents, and professors should work, and must work, so far as the not-distant future is concerned. Moreover the public has been put in possession of evidence showing typical injustices of the sort that have led to this teachers' revolt against being looked upon as "mere employees." To find administrators big enough to handle universities in democratic ways may be more difficult than to find persons mildly or severely autocratic.